PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 61. to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1[illegible] to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 43 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ..	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
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Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
23rd „	MANTUA * ..	10,902
30th „	SICILIA ..	6,702
7th May	SOMALI ..	6,794
14th „	NALDERA ..	15,825
21st „	MOREA * ..	10,890
28th „	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,560
11th „	DONG LA ..	8,056
18th „	MALWA * ..	10,941
25th „	NORE ..	6,703

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
30th April	MA HOBRA	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MALOJA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNERA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th „	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4,352	9th April	24th April
† Heinan Maru	Watanabe	4384	22nd April	29th April
Calcutta Maru.	G Matsushita	5,339	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,074	12th May	24th May
† Nagano Maru	K Tsuluda	3824	17th „	19th „
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	23rd May	4th June

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

*This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	10th April.	23th April.
Siam Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th „	23rd „
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	23rd „	3rd May.
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	27th „	4th „
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th „	10th „
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano.	3rd May.	15th „
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	10th „	20th „

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Sallard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
	Simla
Cochin	Sholapur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Sukkur
	Surat
Colombo	Tellichery
Dacca	Trichinopoly
Delhi	Trivandrum
Guntur (Outstation Bezwada)	Tuticorin
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujumshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

50-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
laims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 20,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARMA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet.

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WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heels and various other specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. [illegible], BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

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MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. K. D'VAZ,
Branch Secretary
Lipton's Buildings,
22 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN GEORGE,
Resident Manager, Colombo.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furniture, Glass, and Metalic Apparatus.

IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.

For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chmical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.

Office:
9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to—

G. S. RANADE & CO

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

AV No 4.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering Speciality.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ)
Incorporated in Holland
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000— £ 6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS. „ 42,513,284— „ 3,542,773
HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Soerabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Sole
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djambee	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betung
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjimahi
Langsa	Samarang	Welteverden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore	Penang
CHINA	Shanghai,	Hongkong
JAPAN	Kobe	
BRITISH INDIA:	Calcutta,	Bombay, Rangoon.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,

BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. [illegible]; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes generally Banking business.

L. J. D. VAN LOENHOUT,
Manager.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—CUSTOMERS for Silver Wristlet Watch FREE. Judge our Honesty. Apply with half anna stamp to GHATALAH Co., CHITTOOR. R31

FOR SALE—About 3,00,000 second-hand country roofing tiles. Also D.C. 230 volt ceiling fans and electric fittings. For particulars meet personally A. MOORAJ, 9, Banks Street, Fort, Bombay. R27

BOOKS, STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" with one anna stamp. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. R45

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Only one second-hand 24 inches Horizontal GRINDING MILL by Turner Sican, complete in working order. Apply to B. B. MUSAH, Abhyanker's Buildings, Sleater Road, Bombay. R16

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS—FOR SALE Offers are invited for the purchase of engines, boilers and dynamos as under:—One 600 I.H.P. Compound horizontal surface condensing steam enginet of Messrs. J. & E. Wood working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. cylinders 19 by 38 inches dia. stroke 4 feet, 75 r.p.m., fly-wheel 18' dia. of 18 grooves by 1 3/4" rope with 15 tons Travelling Crane for 32' span etc., all in excellent working order. One 1,000 I.H.P. Triple expansion horizontal tandem surface and jet condensing steam engine of Messrs Dtouglas & Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H. P. cylinder 14" dia. Inter cylinder 22" dia. L. P. cylinder 50" dia. stroke 5', 60 r.p.m., fly-wheel 28' dia. of 21 grooves by 1 3/4" ropes, all in excellent working order. Four Balecock and Wilcox Tubular Boilers, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain gratestokers certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch with one Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting Steel Chimney 160' high by 6' dia. Three—Direct current Generators 4 poles, 600 r.p.m., 70 kilo Watt. 230/240 volts., with carbon brushes and C. I. foundation frame and bolts complete, made by Messrs. Dick Kerr and .... Ltd., Generators are direct coupled to steam engines of Messrs Bamsted & Chandler Ltd. and are also driven by ropebulbers All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars etc. apply to Box No. 2076, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." C9100

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 330, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 37

WANTED—AN ARTIST, enclose samples of work and state salary required to Box No. 2074 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 37

REQUIRED AT ONCE—Reliable CLERK, capable of keeping Stock Books, those with previous experience only need apply Box No. 2071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9089

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class firm in Bombay, only those having previous experience should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2067 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 9079

WANTED.—A MEDICAL OFFICER for large labour camps in the Poona District. Previous experience of camp sanitation and treatment of labour preferable. Please apply with particulars to:—THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. R39

WANTED—immediately two CLERKS, Graduates or undergraduates one knowing accountancy and the other correspondence and advertisement work knowledge of Type-writing essential salary according to qualifications. See personally Dr. H. L. PATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LTD., Worli, Bombay No. 18. C9098

WANTED—MEN to act as representatives for an advertising company. Men with experience and good connection amongst merchants and manufacturers need only apply, in confidence with terms that he requires to Box No. 2075 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 37

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two COACHMEN for Mombasa in East Africa on two years' agreement. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to E. E. COLLIN & CO., 7/10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R36

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well-established Indian Life Insurance Company in different parts of India Terms liberal. Special allowance for guaranteed business. Apply B. No. 2063, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." R15

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience in erecting machinery to erect a new water condensing plant with Lancashire Boiler at Kamaran in the Red Sea. Apply stating terms to the SECRETARY to Government, General Department, Bombay. C9088

WANTED—A TYPIST for the office of Officer-in-Charge, Embarkation Supplies, Deolali, on Rs. 60 per month. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned in person with original testimonials in their possession, if any. J. St. G. MATTHEWS, Captain, for A. D. S. and T. Embarkation, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 9069

WANTED—ENGINEERS with 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act certificate for condensers at Aden and Perim, must be good practical machines, able to carry out repairs on lathes and benches and read and write English. Salary Rs. 225 per mensem (with chances of a rise for able men), free quarters and water. Apply stating qualifications and age with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Military Works, ADEN. C9101

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—The following staff for the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT of the Tanganyika Territory:—Four Clerical Interpreters, thoroughly capable of reading, writing and speaking Gujarathi and thoroughly conversant with that system of book-keeping and capable of speaking Hindustani well. One of them must be able to speak Kutchi well. All of them must have a thorough knowledge of English must be able to keep books and accounts. Salary Rupees 125 p.m. rising to 180 Rupees p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials stating experience age and present services should be addressed to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY. R 42

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST—While being cleared from T. S. "Lingo", which arrived on Wednesday morning, a big CANVAS BAG, containing Riding and Racing Boots, Breeches, etc., Finder will be rewarded on returning same to R. W. MITCHELL, c/o Mr. Levy, 96, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. R29

HOTELS & APARTMENT ON HILLS.

MUSSORIE.

THE QUEEN OF HILL STATIONS, MUSSORIE—An Indian up-to-date Hotel the "TAJ". Best Cousine and home comforts, special suits for Purdah Ladies. Charges Moderate. DR. M. A. SHAH, Dental Surgeon.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR WANTED.

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY, situated on Bhavani peth Road, admeasuring two acres and six Gunthas in area. It includes two nice bunglows, large compound, forty stables and some out-houses realsing rent amounting to Rs. 5,000 per year or even more. Best and rare opportunity for good investment. For further particulars apply to YESHVANT NARAYAN JOSHI, B.A. LL.B., Pleader, 636, Budhwar peth, Dr. Bhagvats Dispensary Poona city. 9026

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One ½ ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—40 Single ROLLER GINS new or second-hand complete in every respect. S. SAJJANSINGH & SONS, Sangla Hill, (Punjab). C9003

WANTED—A CHIMNEY, 3ft. 6in. by 80 to 100ft. in good condition. Write with full particulars to Box No. 2077, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9104

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE One English BROUGHAM CARRIAGE, complete with horse and harness in very good condition. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 32

FOR SALE at the Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, two MULES of Messrs. Howard and Bullough (190) each of 900 spindles and 1 1/8in. gauge, can be seen working at the above Mills. For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. C9068

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES FOR SALE.

GRAND RAFFLE OF MOTOR CAR, &c.—Please apply for books of eleven Tickets to Messrs. HASSAN & Co., Indor Residency. R 34

FOR SALE.—DAIMLER, silent knight 191 touring, dynamo lighting, overhauled new hood, tyres, paint excellent orde complete, delivery Nagpur. 7,500. Apply Box No. 2073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R29

FOR SALE—A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. 5 Passenger touring STUDEBAKER in perfect running order and excellent condition. Price Rs. 6,000, or near offer. A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. Leon Bolee fitted with 5 passenger torpedo English body, in perfect running order, tyres almost new and car is in excellent condition Price Rs. 7,000, or near offer. A new 6 cylinder 20 H.P. 5 passenger Saxon car with standard equipment. Price Rs. 4,500. A 4 cylinder 20 H.P. Mass car with seven seater body, in perfect running order and splendid condition. Price Rs. 3,500. HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS, 4, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C 9103

AUTOMOBILE AUCTION—Our next Auction of Cars, Lorries, Motor Cycles, Machinery, etc., will take place on Saturday, April 30th, at 2-30 p.m. sharp. (Entries will close on April 25th.) Among those which will be put up for sale to the highest bidder are a 6 cyl. Davis, a 6 cyl. Buick, an Indian Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Thor Motor Cycle, a Flanders Car, 16/20 Wolseley, two 11.9 Hunnbers, two 20 seater Busses, 65 Model Taxi, an Emblem Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Fiat Lorry, an Hunmobile Taxi, a two seater 8/10 H.P. Renault, a Harley Davidson Motor Cycle, a Triumph Motor Cycle and Side Car, a Taxi Meter. (Send your entry in at once.) "MOTOR-MART", The I. A. C., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob's Circle. C9090

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purposes, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2989

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR, Gilbert Building, opposite Balnath Temple. Four bed rooms with baths. Apply on 3RD FLOOR on the premises. R44

TO LET.—Commodious BLOCKS, 2 rooms 6 set, airy, Electric Light, 24 hours water, 3rd Floor Rahim Mansions, Poi Baori, Parel. Bangalow like seperate closets, for moderate rent of 50 to 80. Applications to BHAYA on spot or AMIR CHAND JAWALADAS, 93, Tamba Kanta Post 3. C9042

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE services of one ASSISTANT ENGINEER, one SUPERVISOR and one OVERSEER are required for permanent employment in the Dhrangadra State P. W. D., Only fully qualified men need apply to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Dhrangadra, Kathiawar. C 9039

DESIRABLE SEASIDE SITE,

GOVERNMENT FORESHORE LAND, measuring 2,000 square yards, situated at Mahim, near E. D. Sassoon Dye Works, will be let on a lease for 99 years once renewable at revised Rent by Public Auction on FRIDAY, May, 13th, 1921, at 12 noon, in the Collector's Office, Old Custom House. Plan and conditions can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Bombay, 18th April, 1921. C 9015

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer	.....	Early May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921. 9040

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.

All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately. C 8982

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from

HE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

FFERS are invited for the purchase the following Ex-Enemy steamers.

Name of Steamer.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Built
CHOW FA	1646	1056	1888
MANILA	1790	1100	1904
WONG KOI	1777	1115	1896
ANGHIN	1613	1001	1903

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained in application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Ltd., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in sterling will be opened on Friday, 17th June 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.

A deposit of five per cent. of the sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
16. Strand Road, Calcutta. C9000

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921. C8859

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the furnished Dak Bungalow at Dunera, on Pathankot-Dalhousie Road, 29 miles from the N.-W. R. Station, Pathankot, for the period from the 1st May, 1921, to 31st March, 1922. Tenders will be received up till 26th April, 1921, and should be addressed to the SECRETARY, District Board, Gurdaspur (Punjab). C9070

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate in respect of one Bank of India, Ltd., Shares No. 20542 standing in the name of Mr. Popatlal Hargovandas has been LOST.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said share in any way.

Any claim in respect of the said share should be notified to the Bank within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a Duplicate Certificate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

Dated 21st April, 1921. R 49

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Oil Cocoanut, for the year 1921-1922 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 29th day of April, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office.
Byculla, 20th April, 1921. C9099

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May 1921 at 5 p.m. to receive the Directors' Report pass the Audited Accounts for the half year ended 31st December 1920, and transact any other ordinary business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday 27th April, to Wednesday 4th May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. C. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta,
Dated 8th April, 1921. C9102

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CURIMBHAI & Co., LTD., RAGHAVJI PURSHOTUM, VUSSONJI JEEWANDAS, LALJI MULJI, KHIMJI SHAMJI and TOKERSEY JIVRAJ have contracted with tour client Mr. TULSIDAS RAMDAS for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of partly Khoti and partly Inam land or ground situate in the village of Hariali Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Subdistrict of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 29,950 square yards or thereabouts and registered under the following Numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Palni No.	Area Acre	G.	Assessment Rs.	a.	p.
C 12	12	1 (part)		2	0	12	8	0
"	"	2 "		0	3	0	1	9
"	"		1 (part)	1	12	2	1	6
C 122	48		1	0	8	0	4	0
C 184	72		1 (part)	0	24½	1	8	0
C 194	76	2		0	16½	2	8	0
C 196	77	1		0	13¾	2	0	0
C 197	78	1 (part)		0	2	0	6	0
"	"	2		0	19	3	0	0
"	"	3		0	14½	2	8	0
C 198	79		1	0	7	0	4	0
				6	7½	27 and 1	3	

and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East partly by Survey No. 73 and partly by G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the West by Agra Road, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Curim Nanji.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of partly Khoti and partly Inam land or ground situate in the village of Hariali Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Subdistrict of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 2,222 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Entry No. C185, Survey No. 73, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 18½ goonthas annual assessment Rs. 6 and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Railway on the West and South by the property of the Vendors and on the North by the property of Krishnaji Rankaji.

Dated this 20th day of April 1921
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey horse, aged, quiet in saddle.
1 6 HP Girling parcel van, friction drive in excellent order economical to run, tyres practically new with spare wheels usual lamps, and tools an excellent vehicle for mills or stores for carrying samples or parcels.
1 Strawberry Roan Stud-bred gelding aged 6, height 14-3, a clever hunter regularly hunted with Bombay Hounds, last season absolutely sound.
6 second-hand Bicycles.
2 ladies' saddles.

By order of the Commandant, Bodyguard:—
One lot bits, bridles, reins, one gent's saddle, 3 child's saddles, tools, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 2041 of 1918.
Abdul Latiff Hakim vs. V. D. Kamal and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 8th May next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Antop Hill, Matunga, in the bungalow of the late Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim late Judge, Small Causes Court, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, pictures, oleographs, bedstead, tables, chairs, almirahs, dressing tables, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Parel Road and Cross Road No. 4 on the Boards First Narnada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 804-822 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Essuf Mansions, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dressden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one solid mahogany piano, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water colours, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, cameras, single and double bedsteads, Singer Sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, one cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of Captain A. F. Macdonald Clarke.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4987.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD.

O. O. C. J. High Court.
Suit No. 382 of 1918.

Bapulal Harilal ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Chhotalal Harilal and others...Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No 52, Medows Street, the valuable undermentioned property pursuant to an Order passed by the Hon. Judge of High Court in the above suit.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Varkas land situated at Malad, Pote Tukadi Bandra, Taluka Shastri, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra of Khote Tenure area 2,425 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East and North by the land of Alidina Saduck and Manchharam Shivlal forming part of Survey No. 12, on the South by common road which land is part of Survey No. 12 and whose Akar is Rs. 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF COTTON WASTE AT THE FRAMJI PETIT S. AND M. CO., LTD., AT DAROOKHANA, MAZAGON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents, The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. Thacker and Co., sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. at the Mills premises as above the following:—

Dirty Tailcut about 36 candies.
Dirty Roving Waste about 5 candies.
Frame Clearer Waste No. 2 about 2 candies.
Coloured Dropping about 11¼ candies.
Coloured Tailcut Dirty about 27 candies.
Cotton full pressed bales: Tares, 1 candy.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers; other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lands.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed Parcels, etc., at Bori Bunder, will be proceeded with To-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

Auction Sale of about 400 tons Maulmin selected first class Maulmin Indian and second class and Eastern Indian teak squares.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., the undermentioned teak squares:—

JBMT 375 teak squares about 85 tons.
Almond L 920 teak squares about 140 tons.
PSD 37 teak squares about 8¼ tons.
DOS 160 teak squares about 40 tons.
SDB 52 teak squares about 6¼ tons.
JRB 11 teak squares about 2 tons.
MSZ 100 teak squares about 25 tons.
STAL 151 teak squares about 65 tons.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES THANA CLOTH OF THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Purshottam Devcaran, the Selling Agent of the Kastoorchand Mills, and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Nanakchand Ishvarsing of Dharamraj Gully:—

19 bales each 60 pieces Thana Cloth of the Kastoorchand Mills No. 7104.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF LAND AT BORIVLI, OPPOSITE THE TANK AND SITUATE AT GHODBUNDER ROAD, ABOUT FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE BORIVLI STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned large plot of land situate at the Ghodbunder Road at about five minutes' walk from the Borivli Station and just opposite the Tank.

The area of the land which is Bhati land is one acre and twenty-two gunthas and is registered under Survey No. 7, Entry No. 18 and is surrounded in the North and West by the property of Chabildas Lallubhai, on the South by the property of Mulji Dharamsey and on the East by the Ghodbunder Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES THANA GRAND DRILL AND SHOLAPURI OF THE MATHURADAS MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Vrailal Devcarun, cloth selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills Co., Ld. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Nanakchand Ishvarsingh.

6 bales each 30 packages Thana Grand Drill of the Mathuradas Mills No. 14.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ratilal Madhavji.

5 bales each 10 packages Sholapuri of the Mathuradas Mills No. 282.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 30TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF very valuable substantial Household Furniture, made to order Glass and Panel Door Almirahs, Chesterfield Sofas, Milners Safe, Large Ice-box, English Cut Glassware, etc., etc. at the Ahmedi Mansion at No. 141 Motlibai Street, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ahmedi Mansions No. 141, Motlibai Street, Byculla the very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, rich polished dining chair, teakwood sideboards, specially made to order teakwood dumbwaiters, rich mirrored corner cabinets, chesterfield sofas, milners safes, drawing room cushioned sofas, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top washhand tables with crockery, specially made to order glass and panel door almirahs, rich panel door hanging cupboards, soiled linen boxes, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, electric table lamps, large ice box, Persian carpets, book shelves, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, rich cut glassware English crockeryware, chinaware, etc., etc., the property of P. T. Toreses Esq., and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property will be on view few days before the sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET PORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 17, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, handsome sideboard, palm stands, carved blackwood furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, easy chairs, pot stands, cooking utensils and ducks, fowls and turkeys, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. L. Hirsch, I.C.S., I.M.S. and others.

AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

One Nash 25/75 H.P., owner driver car in perfect condition, Delco system, starting and lighting with nice lights and many accessories, tyres almost new.

1 vis-a-vis victoria car with black horse and harness, etc.,

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable richly furniture, one gramophone with record, carpets, iron safes, with stand silverware, jewelleries, etc., etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their New premises next to Messrs. Null and Null, Solicitor's Office, Esplanade Road, drawing room, bed room, office room, furnitures, 4 iron sofas, carpets, gold and silver watches, electric stand in order, silverware, jewelleries, etc.

Four iron very strong safes with stand in double key, made by order.

Property is on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1911.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

NO SOLUTION OF DEAD-LOCK YET.

NOGOTIATION COMMITTEE IN CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19, 22-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The Coalowners' Negotiation Committe had long conferences to-day with the offi cials of the Mines Department. It is ex pected that when the Miners' Executiv meets on Thursday, it will be informed th the owners are prepared to discuss important modifications in the wage scal previously offered.

LONDON, April 29, 2-50 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The fact that the coalowners met this morning and proceeded after a short con ference to the Board of Trade to interview the Secretary of the Mines is the only in dication of any movement with a view to solution of the deadlock. It is surmised that the mineowners will take an early op portunity of responding to the request the Miners' Federation for elucidation Mr. Gainford's offer to forego profits. Th Federation says that before the offer ca be seriously treated, it must be explicitl stated whether the owners, in suggestin readjustments in the wages scales are pre pared to agree to the principle that th richer districts must assist the poorer. Th Federation contends that the offer worthless as it stands at present.

STATEMENT BY MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

FEDERATION NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19, 7-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The coalowners spent over two hours the Board of Trade conferring with th Secretary of the Mines, after whic' thei President announced that there had bee no new development. Subsequently th Miners' Association issued a stateme doubting the usefulness of replying to th Miners' Federations, demand for informa tion with regard to the offer of the owners to forego profits and revise the wage schedule. The Association said it appeare that the Federation was not prepared discuss wages until the two chief demand were conceded. The owners could not possibl say more than they had already said with out a discussion with the Federation as they attempted to readjust the condition without consulting their men's representa tives they would run the risk of being accused of going back to the oldstandin prewar agreements.

TEMPORARY WAGES SETTLEMENT

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS' ASSOCIATION'S INSTRUCTION TO DELEGATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The Northumberland Miners' Associatio has instructed its delegates to the National Conference on April 22nd to ask th Executive Committee to remeet the coal-owners and the Government to ascertain the temporary wages settlement they we prepared to offer, provided the question of National Wages Board and pool profits are discussed later.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF COAL STRIKE.

RIOTING AND LOOTING GOING ON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the coal strike upon the industries continue to come in from all parts of the country. The latest is that many poteries in North Staffordshire have closed down and twenty thousand operatives are idle. Meanwhile, the anger of the miners is finding vent in disturbances in Scotland, where the worst rioting since the crisis began occurred yesterday in Lanarkshire. The shops in Blantyre were plundered of the provisions which were deliberately wasted.

Enormous damage is reported to have been done to buildings and plant as the result of rioting in Fifeshire.

WORST SHIPPING SLUMP.

INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION RESPONSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

The worst shipping slump within the living memory is at present taking place. Approximately nine hundred British vessels, total tonnage of over two millions, have been driven to anchor by industrial stagnation and dissension. The city authority declares that ships to-day are unworkable, unsaleable and "being given away with a pound of tea.' Shipbuilding centres are being hit hard. There are fifty-six thousand workers unemployed and over 170 thousand in engineering and iron-founding trades. A Japanese vessel of four thousand tons was recently sold for ten thousand sterling though last year a ship was withdrawn from auctions at thirty-two thousand sterling while her earlier owners refused an offer of ninety thousand sterling.

LORD CHELMSFORDS' VICEROYALTY.

"THE TIMES'" GLOWING TRIBUTE.

"THE MAN AT THE WHEEL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m. April 21.

Lord Chelmsford's return to England tonight is hailed in "The Times" leader, which declares that he has worthily maintained the traditions of his position. His relations with the Princes and Chiefs of India have invariably been marked by cordiality and goodwill and his intercourse with the leaders of the various commulities of British India has been distinguished by mutual esteem and friendship. "The Times" pays a tribute to his sincerity good faith and zeal for the welfare of the Indian peoples and his modest and rather retiring temperament, alien to familiar arts by which popularity is cultivated. India, however, has known more ardent Viceroys far less popular.

"The Times" declares that no Viceroy except perhaps Lord Canning assumed the office at a more difficult moment in connection with which the paper pays a tribute to Lord Chelmsford's steadfast courage in assuming the responsibilities, knowing the risks and dangers ahead from confusion and strife amid, the backwash of the Great War. He was instrumental in establishing in India enlarged and spacious representative institutions conceived and inaugurated in his presence. Lord Chelmsford further accepted and carried into effect the new principles of the executive side of administration, which in the next few years must largely transform the whole method of governing India. Simultaneously Lord Chelmsford was engaged for a period in the frontier wars, making previous expeditions, seem like small punitive raids. Lord Chelmsford accomplished his work in an atmosphere in which he must have felt occasionally that every hand was turned against him. The opposition was overcome and new bodies and reforms were working well today. Lord Chelmsford must have left India feeling that he had not built in vain.

Only a portion of the credit was due to Lord Chelmsford but ample thanks and credit must be given him as the man at the wheel. Had his advice been hearkened to the reforms would have been set in motion earlier and much misconception and trouble might have been avoided.

"The Times" criticises Lord Chelmsford's passivity after the Punjab disturbances and queries the commendation of the Rowlatt Act to Indian public on the grounds that the Act was not used. "The Times" concludes by saying that Lord Chelmsford's name is imperishably inscribed in the corner-stone of the new constitutional structure in India. No Viceroy has a prouder record of actual achievement. By that great work and with full remembrance of his overwhelming difficulties he is entitled to be judged by his countrymen.

NO FURTHER REDUCTION IN ARMY IN INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu emphasised that his undertaking that there would be no further reduction in the army in India, pending enquiry of the Sub-Committee of Imperial Defence, was being and would be strictly adhered to.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO PRESENT BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that the budget will be introduced on April 25th by himself owing to Sir Robert Horne's pre-occupations in the coal strike.

SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

AGREEMENT ON REDUCTION IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

The ship-building employers and the ship-building trade unions have reached an agreement by which the wages will be reduced by three shillings a week on May 1st and further three shillings on May 30th.

"REFORMED COUNCILS NO SHAM!"

LORD CHELMSFORD AND N. C. O.

"EARLY COLLAPSE" FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

Lord Chelmsford has arrived in London. In course of an interview Lord Chelmsford held very optimistic views as to India's future and declared that the Legislative Councils had already demonstrated that they were not sham but reality and had displayed a great sense of balance and responsibility.

Lord Chelmsford foreshadowed an early collapse of Non-cooperation.

DOCTOR RECHID BEY IN LONDON.

AS REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGORA GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

Doctor Rechid Bey, the representative of the Angora Government, arrives in London on April 20th from Paris.

The Aga Khan is expected in London shortly.

INDIAN KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

REPRESENTATION AT 10, DOWNING STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

Messrs. Chotani and Kidwai yesterday had a lengthy interview with Mr. Philip Kerr at 10, Downing Street and fully explained the Indian point of view with regard to Palestine, Thrace and Smyrna. Mr. Kerr was very sympathetic.

MR. TAGORE IN PARIS.

TO LECTURE ON "INDIAN FOLK RELIGION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

A Paris message states that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is staying in Paris, is going to give a lecture in English on "An Indian Folk Religion" on April 21st.

PECULATION BY PERSIAN CABINET MEMBERS.

TWO ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m. April 21.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that two members of the Cabinet of Vosough-ed-Dowleh had been arrested and charged with peculation as well as a number of other persons. These ex-Ministers had previously been assured of the good offices and support of His Majesty's Government, which therefore would see that the trial was conducted impartially. Representations to this end had been made through the legation. There was no desire on our part to interfere with any incontestably just claims which might be established by the Persian Government.

TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

BRITAIN TO MAINTAIN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had agreed with the Allies to maintain the attitude of the neutrality during the present Turco-Greek hostilities. This would cover Constantinople which the Allies had occupied.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-KAISERIN.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

A Berlin message states that sombre scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the remains of the ex-Kaiserin at the Wildpark Station near Potsdam. The ex-Crown Princess, the younger members of the former Imperial Family, the former court dignitaries and a party of ex-officers awaited the train. Many wreaths which were presented at various stations en route from Holland covered the coffin, over which an all-night vigil was kept by the officers of the regiments of which the ex-Kaiser was the honorary colonel. A huge procession including uniformed officers and privates followed the remains to Potsdam where enormous crowds were gathered.

ARMED CIVILIANS AT DRILL.

SURPRISED BY CROWN FORCES.

FIVE "REBELS" KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

The Crown forces yesterday surprised the armed civilians drilling at Ballymurphy, County Carlow. A hot engagement ensued and five rebels were killed, two wounded and six captured, also quantities of arms and equipment. The Crown forces suffered no casualties.

PREMIER ON IRISH PEACE.

REPLY TO THE BISHOPS' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

Replying to the appeal of the bishops on behalf of Ireland Mr. Lloyd George said he most heartily sympathised with the desire to bring about peace with a contented Ireland. He denounced the Sinn Fein reign of terror and declared that in the circumstances the Government policy was the only practicable one. The Irish Republican Army still believed that they could ultimately win the Republic by continuing the fight. So long as the Sinn Fein leaders stood in this position and received the support of their countrymen, settlement was impossible. He was willing and anxious to discuss any and every road which promised to lead to reconciliation. He fully recognised that force was no remedy and that reason and goodwill would alone lead to the final goal but abandonment at present would be surrender to violence, crime and separation

FAILURE OF GERMAN OVERTURES.

COUNTER-PROPOSALS LARGELY RECAPITULATION OF OLD ONES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

A Paris message states that according to the latest advices Germany, as the result of the failure of her recent overtures to the Cabinets at Berne, Prague, Washington and Brussels, has abandoned her attempt to find an intermediary to convey to the Allies her new counter-proposals, which are believed to be, largely a recapitulation of the proposals made in London on March 7th. Meanwhile, the Reparations Commission is completing the estimate of the amount of reparations to be claimed from the Germans on May 1st and the French experts are continuing their examination of the economic and military penalties to be applied in the event of Germany's continued refusal to meet her obligations.

According to the "Echo de Paris" fresh territory to be occupied in the Ruhr region excludes the districts of Hamm and Iserlohn but includes Elderfield. The total area of fresh occupation is seventy-fice kilometres long by twenty-five kilometres wide The population is four millions. It is believed that seven divisions will be ample for the task.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT HYTHE.

QUESTION OF GERMAN REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

M. Briand and General Weygand are coming from Paris to attend an informal Allied Conference at Hythe during week-end at Sir Philip Sassoon's home at Lympne, the historic scene of previous conferences. Germany now has only twelve days in which to make a satisfactory proposal for the payment of six hundred million sterling which is due on May 1st in order to avoid new coercive measures.

REICHSABANK RESERVES.

TO THE TRANSFERRED TO COLOGNE OR COBLENTZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

A Paris message states that the Reichsbank reserves are to be transferred to the Cologne or Coblentz branches of the Reichsbank where they will be allowed to appear on the balance-sheet, but cannot be disposed of without the permission of the Reparations Commission. The statement shows that steps have been taken in consequence of Germany's disregard of Clause 236 of the Peace Treaty, notwithstanding warning and the Germans are given until April 22nd to comply. The reserves will be security for German reparations and obligations. If compliance is refused the Commission will demand immediate surrender of the metal reserves.

Official & Personal.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from 3rd June 1921.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhiruddin, Minister of Education, left for Cuttac on Wednesday night on tour.

MONEY OR THE MOTHERLAND?

HEROIC STRUGGLE AT MULSHI PETHA.

TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHIS.

MAVLAS KEEP TATA CO AT BAY.

WILL MAHARASHTRA RESPOND TO THE CALL?

(From our Special Commissioner.)
POONA, April 20.

"You are out to bury our lands—our dearest and nearest—under the water, why not bury us along with them?" This is the prayer of the Mavlas, who began Satyagraha on Saturday last in the Mulshi Peta. The Mavla says, in effect: "You want to wound my land—the land of my fore fathers, the land, where, in my quiet moments I had thought, would be born my children and children's children—you want to wound that land, why not your are wound me first; at least my blood will soothe the pain of my motherland. You want to put stone and mortar on the heart of any land, place it on my heart first; your foundation will be all the stronger. An eternal both is projected for my land, I am prepared for it first." And this is exactly what has been faced by two thousand Mavlas that have been found lying for the last two days on the ground which is now the scene of Tata companies' activity.

VARIOUS EXPEDIENTS FAIL.

Of course, however antocratic the capitalists and bureaucratic machineries would be, they could not, at least on the first two days, bend the Mavlas into submission. The Tata Company men tried every means and had to retire disappointed. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Bhabha, the brain power of the Tatas, thought of so many cunning devises; they all failed. First were employed the Mahratta labourers, who refused to work against the interests and Soul Force of their fellow countrymen. Then were tried the Tamil labourers, who too could not make their hearts harder than their retired comrades. Last came the women, before whom the Mavlas and their leaders prostrated, assuring no violence nor deliberate touch. However low may these women be placed in society, because they are labourers, surely they are not so degraded as to trample upon the bodies of their afflicted brothers. They too went back.

ORDEAL OF SCORCHING WATER.

What should be the next move? Tatas, represented by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Bhabha, thought of a means: it was to pour scorchingly hot water on the Satyagrahis lying on the ground. Of course, it is denied that the water was boiled, but it is asserted that it became hot while running through the heated hose. Whatever it may be, whether it was deliberately boiled or whether it became hot while running through the heated hose, the fact remains that the brave Satyagrahis had a hot shower bath, yet they defied and the work had to be suspended.

Mr. Cameron and Baabaa having suggested pourparls with Mr. Kelkar, the latter agreed to an informal meeting between the Company officials on the one hand and the leading sympathisers and leaders of the Mavlas on the other hand, the principal condition being that till Tuesday evening the company should suspend work and naturally the men stopped offering Satyagraha. So there is the truce. This preliminary victory of the Mavles must be attributed more to the absolute non-violent character of the struggle than even to their firm and bold resolve to undergo any sacrifice—which means even sacrificing their lives.

A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

On Monday morning was held the informal meeting at the "Kesari" office. This preliminary, let us hope, Peace Conference being not open to the Press what transpired at the meeting is not public property yet; but it is stated in responsible quarters that both the parties put forth their view points as strongly as they could. Though there was no definite outcome of this "Conference," from the points given below the readers of the "Chronicle" will be in a position to weigh the arguments of the two sides and form their over judgment as to the merit of this noble struggle.

The company claims:—

(1) One and a half lakh horse power Electricity will be created by the Mulshi Peta Dam.

(2) It will save five lakhs twenty-fivte thousand tons coal every year. This quality of coal, at the present rate, costs one crore and 83 lakhs.

(3) This saving of coal means a corresponding saving of one crore and seven and a half lakh rupees worth fuel to the Bombay mill-owners.

(4) Five lakhs and twenty-five thousand tons, coal require 26,250 waggons. These will be saved and can be utilised for other purposes.

(5) Water once used can be directed for agricultural purposes after electric power is created.

(6) Electricity thus created will give work to three lakhs labourers, if the same is utilised for cotton mills, and every day 5½ lakhs yards cloth will be manufactured.

(7) It will also serve the railways and there will be increasing traffic between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan and Colaba and Virar. This will also encourage development of Salsette and other subarbs of Bombay. Electric trains between Victoria Terminus and Igatpuri and Victoria Terminus and Poona will bring prosperity to the population.

NOT MUCH OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

(8) Only 9 per cent. of the Tata company's capital is foreign. The Tatas have sold 40 per cent. of the capital to the public and 60 per cent. have been reserved by them. Out of the reserve capital the Tatas own very little. Only one of the Directors of the Tatas is a European.

(9) The catchment area of the Dam will be one hundred square miles while the portion of land actually sunk under water will be 17 miles.

(10) The number of Mavles to be ousted from their lands is not 15,000 but 9,000.

(11) The work of the dam will go on for six or seven years. All the Mavles of Mulshi Peta can, if they wish, work as labourers on the works. The Mavlas, at present, get only sixty to eighty rupees by working for three months in their fields; they can easily earns Rs. 250 per year by toiling on the Tata works. Besides, they will learn manners and be smart. The money that they will save after seven years work will more than compensate for their lands.

(12) The railway line which is being constructed for the Dam will be of immense service to the population.

MAVLAS' CONTENTIONS.

These are the arguments of the Tata Company. The Mavlas' answers to them are enunciated below:—

(1) This is essentially a struggle between the proleteriat and the Capitalists. Our Indian Capitalists must remember that the gern of Bolshevism is to be found in the projects that go to benefit the classes and deprive the masses of their all. The Mulshi project of the Tatas is essentially of this type and they are warned that if they persist in copying the examples of their Western fraternity they will be doing a distinct disservice to and invite more discontent in the land.

(2) Even the Western nations have now realised the folly of their past false steps and have began to encourage peasantry, while the Tatas mean to destroy its last relics in Maharashtra.

(4) Even if the figures, given by the company about the saving of coal and [illegible] money to the Bombay millowners are [illegible] taken to be correct, is it just and equitable that the poor Mavles [illegible] Mulshi should suffer for enriching the already fat purses of the Bombay Capitalists?

(5) If it is argued that the economy in the mill expenses will mean a corresponding decrease in cost of cloth, the masses must say that they have lost all faith in these money-grabbers who are out to fleece the populace for their own personal benefit of anybody questions this, he should look back to the history of the war days.

(6) As for the water being used towards the agricultural purposes, the fact must be taken into consideration that no such water is yet used at Khapoli.

(7) If Bombay desires to be developed, there are ample lands near about Bombay, why rob Peter to pay Paul?

(8) The comforts that will be brought in by electrical trains will be, so far as the present expenses goes be, for the richer classes travelling by the 1st and 2nd classes. There is no hope of ameliorating the lot of the 3rd class passengers.

TATA'S INSULTING OFFER.

(9) Sentiment is above everything—including money. Tata's offer to the Mavlas to enroll them as labourers is simply insulting. What would the Tatas feel if they are to-morrow told by a Super-Tata that he will purchase their concern and that they could live a happy life in his employ?

(11) The Tata's appeal to patriotism of the Mavlas. Are they prepared to nationalise their project?

(12) The Land Acquisition Act under which the lands are being acquired, is itself an unjust law and acts done under it cannot be supported. The Government wanted money so many times for national purposes. Why have they, upto now not passed, a capital Acquisition Act?

(13) The Tatas have begun work before legally acquiring the land of the Mavlas. The notice served on the Mavlas under clauses 4 of the Land Acquisition Act is only regarding preliminary enquiries and yet the Tatas are erecting work of a permanent nature and placed that they have spent large sums on them. Surely, they are responsible for the waste of money occured by their own illegal action!

(14) The land where the Tatas have been digging for the wall of the dam is only leased to them and yet they are playing havoc with the land against the will of the owners. They have erected brick and mortar factories on lands which are not even leased to them; and they have not the suffi-

(Continued on next page.

NANKANA CASE HEARING.

HOW SIKHS WERE SHOT DOWN.

APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

Hearing of the Nankana Case was resumed to-day at the Central Jail before Mr. Ferguson, Special Magistrate. Examination of Gomi Das, approver, by public prosecutor was concluded to-day. In the course of his evidence the approver described the murders of Akali Sikhs at the Gurdwara and the part taken by various accused in the affair. He stated that Mahant Narain Das from time to time encouraged and instructed his men to kill the Sikhs who had hidden themselves in different parts of the Gurdwara and described how the accused shot down the Sikhs from the roof of the Gurdwara. He further stated that some of the accused went in the kothas with guns and pistols and others with sticks and he remined standing outside. The men who went inside remained in for about a half or a quarter of an hour. When they came out witness saw many of the weapons covered with blood.

Witness then deposed that Mahant Narain Das was on a white horse with a pistol encouraging his people to attack the Sikhs. Five or six Sikhs ran towards brick kilns. Rihana was about to fire when a Sikh broke his arm. One of the Sikhs was fired upon by Mahant Narain Das by a pistol, the attack proving fatal. The approver then gave details as to how some of the other accused under orders of the Mahant pursued the remaining Sikhs in different directions and stated that after the work of killing had been finished the Pathans and other accused under orders of the Mahant dragged the corpses of the Sikhs on the platform of the Gurdwara and burnt them with wood and kerosine oil. Those killed outside the Gurdwara were burnt on the potter kilns. Bodies of the four persons, one of whom belonged to the Mahant's party were however left unburnt. The approver then described how he was arrested also the identification parade at which he identified various accused.

Ladha, another approver was the next witness examined to-day. He described in detail the preparation made by the Mahant to protect the Gurdwara against the attacks of the Akhalis. On receipt of rumours of the imminent visit of Akali Jatha to Nankana Sahib the Mahant went to Lahore twice or thrice to consult Baba Kartal Singh Bedi and other and also interviewed the Commissioner of Lahore in company with Kartar Singh Bedi and told him that he would rather give up the possession of the Gurdwara to Government than to the Akalis. Witness who was present at the interview saw the Mahant placing the keys of the Gurdwara before the Commissioner and saying that he would not return to Nankana. The Commissioner said that it was a religious affair and he could not interfere. The Mahant then returned to Nankana and a few days later was again going to Lahore to attend the Sanatan Sikh Conference when at the railway station information was brought to him that the Akalis were coming to attack the Gurdwara. The Mahant got down from the train, proceeded to Gurdwara and collected his men, but during the night no Akalis came. In the morning however the Akalis did come and entered the Gurdwara. Witness then described how the Sikhs were killed and dragged out of the hiding places and their corpses burnt by Mahant's men. This approver's evidence on this point was similar to that of Gori Das, the previous approver. There were two more approvers, Farid and Taqiulla to be examined by the Court but as they could only give evidence in Pushto and a suitable interpreter not being available the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

GOVT. ADHERE TO PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 21.

It is understood that the standing Committee on the "Transferred subjects" has recommended Government to adhere to the promised contribution of one lakh for the initial, and Rs. 25,000 for the recurring expenditure to the proposed Technological Institute to be started by the Tatas at Jamshedpur. It is suggested that the Government should press the claims of this province for having seats reserved annually for the students of Bihar and Orissa in the Institute.

PUBLICITY BOARD CONSTITUTION.

An official announcement has just been made regarding the constitutions and policy of the Publicity Board for the Province. Khan Bahadur Fakhiruddin is the Chairman of the Board, which will consist of 25 members including the Hon. Le Mesurier and Hon. Krishna Sahay, Members of the Executive Council, the Hon. M. S. Das, Minister, and Maharajadhiraja of Dharbanga. Other members are the non-officials representing the Hindu, Mahomedan, Anglo-Indian, and European communities, including Zamindars and several members of the Legislative Council.

As regards the policy, the Board will direct its attention to the spread of useful information relative to matters bearing on the welfare of the people, such as co-operation, sanitation, and improvement of agriculture. The Board will also undertake active educational movement for the purpose of counteracting the harmful influences of Non-Cooperation movement. The local non-official committees are being formed in different districts to help in this work.

MAHOMEDANS VS. PANCHAMAS.

SERIOUS FRACAS AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

A serious disturbance occurred in Choolai yesterday necessitating the summoning of the Reserve Police. On Monday last (it is understood) Mahomedans in large numbers waylaid a batch of Panchama coolies returning to work after their midday meal. The Mahomedans overpowered the Panchamas and Ponnuswamy, an employee in the Buckingham Mills, was seriously injured. He was removed to the General Hospital, but died after an operation yesterday. The Panchamas went to fetch the dead body, when they were again attacked by Mahomedans with the result a free fight ensued. Mr. A. G. Happell, Deputy Commissioner and Inspector Hankinson arrived on the scene with the Reserve City Police and after a talk with the leaders on both sides brought the disturbance to an end. It is stated that the chief participants in the fracas were the Panchama coolies of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and Mahomedans living in the neighbourhood of Smithfield Market.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 21.

Another disturbance occurred yesterday at Puliantope near Choolai, the opposing parties being Panchamas and Mahomedans. As previously reported, the fight between the two classes took place on the 18th instant in which Panchama Punnuswami was seriously injured, and subsequently died in the General Hospital. Yesterday, Panchamas refused to carry out his cremation as the police did not arrest his assailants. However Panchamas were prevailed upon and it was eventually settled that the cremation should take place at one p.m. and police mustered strong to prevent any mishap. But at the last moment four Mahomedan huts in Puliantope suddenly caught fire and Mahomedan residents of the locality accused Panchamas of nicendiarism. Confusion followed but nothing serious except some stone-throwing occurred. The fire was speedily put out.

NAGPUR DACOITY CASE.

6 ACQUITTED 5 : CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

Khan Bahadur E. Jacob, First Class Magistrate delivered judgment acquitting six persons out of eleven who were charged for dacoity under Section 395 I.P.C. in connection with the wrecking of liquor shops on the night of the 27th ultimo.

The remaining five persons including three who were caught on the spot and arrested by the District Magistrate, Inspector-General of Police, and the District Superintendent of Police were convicted and sentenced as follows:—Mahadeo Dhobi to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, and Mahbub, Ganpat Teli, Kisan Kosti, and V. Raghunath Barai, to two years rigorous imprisonment.

During the course of the judgment the court observed that owing to Non-Cooperation movement going on in Nagpur, there has been a lot of commotion among the people of Nagpur. Though non-violence is outwardly preached, in actual practice violence has resulted. Anti-drink campaign which may or may not be one of the objects of Non-Cooperation preached with a view to dissuade the people from taking to drink. Persuasion was probably outwardly preached, but the result had been wreckless destruction and the looting of liquor shops. This first occurred on 23rd February but owing to meetings having been stopped for a period of one month nothing occurred till that period expired. It expired on the 24th March. Meetings commenced, speeches of a violent nature were delivered with the result a number of liquor shops were again destroyed on the night of the 27th March, the last one to suffer being the foreign liquor shop of Messrs. Ayodhya Pershad and Co., where property worth about Rs. 15,000 and notes and cash, worth about 2000, were destroyed and looted.

LORD READING ARRIVES IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived to-day and had a splendid reception. Their Excellencies alighted at the railway station at about four o'clock and drove along the Mall, escorted by His Excellency's bodyguards. Crowds gathered at the railway station, maidan and the approaches to the Viceregal lodge and greeted their Excellencies. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen warmly welcomed their Excellencies at the Vicergal Lodge, who walked round and shook hands with all present. A Viceregal salute of 31 guns was fired.

LORD SINHA VISIT BHEBANESWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 20.

Lord Sinha on the 17th morning paid a visit to Bhebaneswar about 30 miles from Puri. H. E. was accorded a hearty reception by the members of the Temple Committee and the members of the Digamber Jain Association presented a welcome address. In the course of a brief reply, the Governor alluded to the good work of the community in relieving distress and providing charitable institutions. After visiting Udyagni and Khudgiri, Lord Sinha and party returned to Puri in the evening.

MONEY OR THE MOTHERLAND.?

(Continued from previous page.)

cient courtesy to reply to the legal notices served upon them.

(15) Why did the Tatas refuse to offer shares to the Mavlas for the compensation money?

WANTED—ASSURANCE FROM GOVERNMENT.

(16) While speaking on Mr. Gupte's resolution in last Council session Sir George Curtis, on behalf of the Government, had offered to give a public assurance within eight days. Nearly eight weeks have been passed, and the assurance is not yet forthcoming.

(17) Under the Industrial Commissions Recommendations, it is essential that provision must be made for those who are deprived of their lands for such purposes. Acquisition first and provision afterwards is like putting the cart before the horse.

(18) Why should not the compensation be settled by a Panch instead of by an official appointed by Government?

These are the principal terms of the dispute of this struggle between the proletertate and capitalists aided by Government.

The question is what is Maharashtra going to do for the Mavlas who two hundred years ago, with Shivaji, died for and conquered Maharshtra. Is Maharashtra going to sit silent or is it going to rescue their Motherland for the Mavlas? This is the appeal of the Satyagraha Committee and it is expected Maharashtra will come forward with generous help.

A FUTILE SAMJAVING !

"WE WANT OUR MOTHERLAND NOT COMPENSATION."

(From our Special Commissioner.)

POONA, April 21.

The Tata Company has stopped work of the dam. Yesterday and to-day the Company did not proceed with the work except of a very sundry nature, and pouring water on the wall already half built. The Mavlas gather at the dam from seven o'clock in the morning, but naturally they have not got to offer Satyagraha. The police and the Volunteers are ready for the emergency which, by the grace of God has upto now not arisen. Everything is going on peacefully and the officials and Satyagraha leaders are getting on well. The Mavlas, to-day, while considering the Collector's letter offering extremely liberal compensation in money and land, once again declared in the presence of Government and police officials that they did not want any thing except their own motherland.

COLLECTOR'S ASSURANCE.

MAVLAS' FIRM INTENTION NOT TO PART WITH LAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 21.

After the meeting at Poona of representatives of Tata Co., and leaders of mavlas regarding Mulshi Peta works the Collector of Poona wrote to the Satyagraha Sahyak Mandal to the effect that Government was prepared to do its utmost to find land as comperation for the expropriated ryots, and, further, that Government declared that their policy regarding Mulshi Peta Scheme was, firstly, that the work was to be carried on, secondly, Government would spare no efforts to find land for those who wished to settle elsewhere; thirdly extremely liberal compensation to those who wished to take cash.

Messrs. Paranjpe, Bhopatkar, Ghokale, Kavade, and Dr. Phatak proceeded to Mulshi Peta to-day and there a meeting of Mavlas was held under the presidentship of Prof. Paranjpe. Bhopakar literally translated the letter of the Collector to them. The same was explained by the President who adjourned the meeting for an hour tor giving time for consideration. The meeting reassembled at twelve noon. The President asked them to give their opinion as to whether they were ready to accept land in exchange, or money as compensation, or whether they would retain their present lands. Votes were taken and none voted for the first two alternatives. They emphatically and unanimously declared that they would not part with their lands under any circumstances. Work was not been resumed yesterday or to-day.

DECCAN LIBERAL PARTY'S SYMPATHY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 21.

The Executive Committee of the Deccan Liberal Party has passed the following resolutions at its meeting held on the 20th instant:—

The Executive Committee of the Deccan Liberal Party strongly protests against the delay on the part of the Government in publishing, for the information of the public, the agreement between the Tata Hydro-Electric Co., and the Government regarding the Mulshi Pettah project and urges upon the attention of the Government the need of making due provision for the resettlement of the expropriated agriculturists before proceeding with the scheme

The Committee further requests the Government to see that public interest are adequately safeguarded in the proposed agreement with the Tata Company and the community receives a proper share in its profits

The Committee feels that the agreement should not be finally executed till a full opportunity has been given to the public to criticise it and propose modifications in it, if necessary.

NAGPUR FIRING ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE VISITS PLACES OF FIRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

All the members of the Committee enquiring into the circumstances under which the firing occurred at Nagpur, on the 28th ultimo, visited this morning several places where the firing occurred and inspected and interviewed the people of that locality. Three arrested persons were examined but they gave no clue of what had happened and stated that they were arrested by the police at different places and were taken to the police Kotwali walking and not in any conveyance and they knew nothing of stoning and firing.

Nawazish Hussain and Gulam Rasool, Sub-Inspectors of Police, were examined. Both witnesses stated that there was heavy stoning from all sides. Nawazish Hussain stated that he only had heard shots fired but he did not know who ordered the firing. Gulam Rasool Sub-Inspector, also stated that there was heavy stoning and when the mob did not listen to Captain Armitage's appeal to disperse, he ordered to fire. Witness further stated that some police were also throwing stones at the mob in return. The Committee will again sit to-morrow.

GOVT OF INDIA.

RESHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The "Capital" publishes the scheme the reshuffling of portfolios in the Government of India which was Lord Chelmsford's last administrative action. The paper understands only education, revenue, agriculture, commerce, industry departments are affected, and the rearrangement is provisional.

Mr. Shafi will have charge of education, public health, medical services, local self-government, land revenue, famine relief, civil, veterinary, meteorology and surveys.

Mr. Sarma will run the posts and telegraphs, irrigation, internal navigation, tramways, aviation and roads traffic.

Sir Thomas Holland will control commerce, trade, railways ports, docks, technical education, forest and agriculture.

The whole scheme however awaits the final sanction of Lord Reading and orders may be expected shortly.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE FEDERATION.

H. H. AGAKHAN TO LEAD IT FOR 3 YEARS.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit writes:—

"It gives me much pleasure in announcing that H. H. the Agakhan is amongst the many who have already consented to join the Indian Progressive Party, which, in view of the support it has received from various centres in India, will be known as the Indian Progressive Federation." H. H. the Agkhan has also agreed to lead the Party for 3 years after his return to India.

(2). The Rules and the Statement of Policy are now under consideration, but it will not be possible to issue them to the public before June next, as they must obviously receive the consent of the President-elect.

(3). Arrangements are being made open propagandist work simultaneously in England and in India as early as possible.

(4). The English office of the Federation will be maintained under the supervision of Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak who will act as the Honorary Secretary of the Federation in England.

(5). Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretaries, Treasurers and Trustees will be elected in June.

(6). Intending members are requested to communicate at my address, No. 359, Hornby Road, Bombay."

O & R. STRIKE CONTINUES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 21.

The O. and R. Railway strike still continues. The rumours that leaders are making men to stick to the strike appear to be baseless and the Railway authorities have apparently determined not to give in.

SERIOUS OF THEFTS.

A succession of thefts of jewellery from Europeans has taken place recently. Mrs Villiers was robbed of silver and jewellery to the value of Rs. 7,000. Mr. Brown of the Canning College lost a valuable collection of Indian silver, and Mrs. O'Donnell in the next bunglow to his, was robbed of valuable jewellery. Dr. Irene Shenton, of Sha Najaf Road, was recently awakened by three men trying to get into her house. She discharged a pistol, and the men decamped, and on going out she found her chowkidar tied up.

MR. GANDHI AT GODHRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, April 21.

On the evening of the 15th instant Mr. Gandhi addressed a large meeting of 12,000 people at Godhra. After opening a national school on the 17th instant. Mr. Gandhi motored to Kalol where he addressed public meetings of females and depressed classes. At Godhra in response to his appeal for funds nine hundred rupees in cash and jewels worth about five hundred rupees were offered. (A.P.)

PERMISSION FOR PROCESSION REFUSED.

NATIONALIST WORKERS SENT TO JAIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) April 20.

The Secretaries of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees of Jacobabad applied to the police for permission for procession in honour of Munshi Khudbax, a Khilafat worker, who was returning after one year's imprisonment. Permission was not granted; the people, however, did gather at the station in large number. The Police thereupon prosecuted both the secretaries under Police Act for taking part in a procession without permission. The accused are now in jail on five days imprisonment.

THE UBIQUITIOUS PRESS ACT

MORE PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Under the Indian Press Act of 1910, the Governor in Council has forfeited to His Majesty copies of the pamphlet entitled "Nasvat-ur-Islam" and all other documents containing copies of translations of or extracts from the said pamphlet, (2) an Urdu leaflet entitled "Congress Bhajan" printed at Al Adal press at Bankipur and all other documents containing copies or translation of or extracts from the said leaflet and (3) "Bharatha Cithamulu" written by Subramnia Bagthavathsalu, teacher in the National College, Guntur and printed at the Chandrika Press, Guntur and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said pamphlet as each of these pamphlets contains matter objectionable under different sections and sub-sections of the Press Act.

ARREST OF A BENGALEE YOUTH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A Bengalee youth named Harisadan was arrested by the Howrah Police, when a rusty gun, a pistol, and some other articles were seized. The man though alleged to be poor is reported to have been visiting his village thrice in a taxi returning to Calcutta in the same taxi late at night. The suspect has been released on bail pending an enquiry.

MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE.

MR. GHANDHI TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BASSEIN, April 21.

Mr. Gandhi has consented to attend the first Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Bassein in the first week of May.

RANGOON NEWS.

RLY STRIKE CONTINUES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 21.

Burma Railway strike situation remains unaltered. The company has withdrawn notices of eviction of strikers from railway quarters after consultation with the Commissioner, Pegu Division.

Rangoon Turf Club racing programme proposes to reduce a number of meetings to 26, apart from ghastly meetings. Meetings will be held at Kamba Park.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Major A. J. H. Kessell has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras.

It is understood that when Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of Madras goes on leave Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S, Collector of Tanjore will act for him.

Mr. H. G. Stokes on return from leave will be posted as a member of the Board of Revenue.

A SOLUTION OF FUEL SHORTAGE.

The foundation stone of the first of a series of plants for the production of liquid fuels which are being erected by Carbon Products Ltd. of 37a, Apollo Street was laid at Vikroli situated about fourteen miles away from Bombay on Saturday last.

This is quite a new development for India and promises to go far to solve the problem of fuel shortage and of importing motor spirit, fuel oil and lubricating oils from distant and foreign countries and to give a supply from Indian materials at a cheaper rate than hitherto and also help to solve the vexed question of exchange. The first unit will produce 2,000 gallons daily as well as 50 tons of semi-coke and gas equal to 4,000 horse-power per hour which can be utilised as power and especially for the cheap production of bleaching liquor which is much superior to bleaching powder and essential to Bombay mill industry and for purposes of general sanitation. It is expected that the first building will be ready in six weeks. A part of the plant is already in Bombay and the remainder in transit. The Oil Refinery portion of the plant will be at once erected and it is expected that by the end of October genuine Swadesh products of this class will be on the market in the history of Indian industrial development.

The factory is situated on both rail and road occupying about 6 acres of land most suitable for storage tanks and pipe lines which have already been laid out by technical advisers and this work is rapidly approaching completion.

"KEEP FREEDOM'S FLAY FLYING."

"CHECK TIDE OF REPRESSION."

WANTED FEARLESS MISSIONARIES.

SWAMI SATYA DEVE'S APPEAL.

Swami Satya Deve writes us as under date April 14:—

"The time of fighting out the demon Criminal Procedure Code, 144, has come. I have decided to champion the cause of Freedom of Speech and disobey the order on Sunday, the 1st May 1921. My eyes are not in good condition, and they need best medical aid. I am physically unfit to delivere any speech, yet at the call of conscience and at the risk of my eye-sight, I am going to defend the great principle.

"Strong, energetic and fearless missions are wanted to preach the gospel of Freedom in Kamayan Hill for the months of May, June and July. They shall have to deliver lectures, distribute pamphlets and establish Congress Committees all over the Hills. The tide of repression is in full swing, in these Hills and patriotic youngmen are urgently required to keep the flag of Freedom Flying. I hope the Secretaries of Swaraj Ashramas will send their best men to take up the work when I am in Jail and free the Himalayas from bureaucratic tyranny which is out to suppress the just national aspirations of the people to here."

PROOF POSITIVE OF "NEW ERA" !

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT EXTENDED

IN DISTRICTS OF LAHORE, AMRITSAR AND SHEIKHPURA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

The following press communique is issued:—The Punjab Government has with the approval of the Government of India have declared the Districts of Lahore, Amritsar, and Sheikpura to be proclaimed areas for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th of April 1921, the date on which the further declaration of these areas under the Act ceased to be operative. The Punjab Government acknowledges the cordial co-operation of the Legislative Council during the session now completed, and the progress towards a good understanding which that co-operation has effected. Unfortunately, excitement of a dangerous kind continues in the Central Punjab, and incitements to violence and disorder are frequently given at meetings held under cover of legal exemptions. In view of these facts, the Punjab Government does not feel justified in withdrawing the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act at present, nor will it be able to do so until it is satisfied that, with the withdrawal of the Act, incitements to violence and disorder will cease. The present indications are clear that this condition is not yet fulfilled. The Punjab Government has, therefore, been compelled, regretfully, to decide that the extension of the application of the Act to the three districts for a further period of six months, is necessary in the interests of order and tranquility.

ARREST OF MAULVI KHADIMALI.

SEQUEL TO A MUNICIPAL ELECTION CONTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, April 21

Quite a sensation has been created in the city by the arrest of Maulvi Khadimali, President of Jhansi Khilafat Committee, under Sections 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

In the first week of January last five members of the Jhansi Municipal Board were socially boycotted as they would not sign a certain motion. Instead of signing the motion those members resigned their seats. The 15th of April was fixed for receiving nomination papers. Maulvi Khadimali was put up by Khalifat Committee for one seat which was contested by another gentleman. Maulvi Sahib produced two papers before the executive officer at noon, which were against some rules, and he was informed about it. He went away and came back with another nomination paper at 2/30, and this paper is the basis of the charge as it is alleged to contain three out of five names as forged. The objection was raised by the contesting candidate. The 16th April was fixed for scrutiny of nomination papers. Bail has been refused.

ARREST OF SARDAR PARTAP SINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

Sardar Partap Singh, the new Editor of the "Akali," the vernacular Nationalist daily of the Sikhs, who had been editing the paper since the conviction and sentence of Sardar Mangal Singh, the previous Editor, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, was arrested yesterday under section 124 A. I. P. C. He will be shortly put on his trial.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES OF THE BARODA STATE.)

THE Darbhanga Spinning & Weaving Mills, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the provisions of the Baroda State Companies Act II of S. Y. 1975-)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . Rs. 50,00,000.

Divided into 15,000 Participating Preference Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each and 35,000 Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, payable as follows:

Rs. 25 is payable on Application (including allotment) While the balance is payable in calls as the Directors may determine not exceeding Rs. 25 per call at intervals of not less than two months at a time.

First Issue of Capital Rs.40,00,000 consisting of 15,000 Participating Preference and 25,000 Ordinary Shares. Of these all the 15,000 Participating Preference Shares of the nominal value of Rs.15 lakhs and 10,000 Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs.10 lakhs have been applied for by His Highness The Maharaja Dhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga and the Directors and their friends. The remaining 15,000 Ordinary Shares are available for public subscription at par. The Directors have the right of paying underwriting Commission or brokerage not exceeding 3 per cent. on the amount of the issued Capital. No shares are to be issued otherwise than for cash. Every Shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for such share held by him whether it be a Participating Preference Share or an Ordinary Share. The preferences attached to Preference Shares are as follows:

(a) The said Preference Shares shall confer the right out of the profits of the Company which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up thereon respectively and shall rank both as regards such dividend and as to Capital in priority to all other shares in the Original Capital.

(b) Subject as aforesaid, the said Ordinary Shares shall confer on the holders the right out of the profits which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends to a fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Capital for the time being paid up thereon respectively, and shall rank both as regards such dividend and as to capital next after the said Preference Shares.

(c) Subject as aforesaid, any profits which it may at any time be determined to distribute among the members, and in winding up any surplus assets after repayment of capital, shall be divided, as to one-fifth between the holders of the Preference Shares aforesaid in the initial capital in proportion to the Preference Shares held by them respectively, and as to the remaining four-fifths among the holders of the Ordinary Shares aforesaid in the initial capital in proportion to the Ordinary Shares held by them respectively.

DIRECTORS :

(1) Mr. Lalji Naranji, (Special). Mill Agent. Royal Ins. Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
(2) Mr. Naginlal Magganlal. Mill Agent. Veerumgam.
(3) Mr. K. J. Billimoria, (Special), Solicitor. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
(4) Mr. D. J. Irani. Solicitor. Gresham Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
(5) Mr. E. K. Palia, M.A. (Ex-officio). Merchant. 72/74, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS :

1. The Central Bank of India, Limited.
2. The National Bank of India, Limited.
3. The Bank of Baroda, Limited.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. Mulla and Mulla,
Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS :

Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS :

Messrs. The New Textile Co.,
Opp. Railway Station, Navsari.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

Opp. Railway Station, Navsari.

OBJECTS :

The main object of the Company is to start a Spinning and Weaving Mill consisting of about 21,000 Spindles and 700 Looms as early as possible. The Machinery will be erected as soon as the Mill Premises are ready. It is also intended to have a Bleaching and Dyeing Shed with the most modern equipments. The Machinery has been purchased in England by Mr. E. K. Palia as second-hand machinery but it is reported to have been used for not more than six years and is of the best makers and some of it is brand new. It is to be purchased by the Company from Mr. E. K. Palia at the price and on the terms and conditions mentioned in an Agreement for Sale dated the 25th day of January 1921 and made between the said E. K. Palia of the one part and Jehangir Jamsetji Vimadalal for and on behalf of the Company of the other part. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within about ten months.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

The Mill Premises are to be erected and the Mill is to worked in the town of Navsari in the territories of His Highness The Gaekwad of Baroda. In order to encourage industry within his territories His Highness has been pleased to grant the following concessions to the Company, viz:—

1. That the Company will be levied Income Tax at the existing rate and that it will not be raised for a period of fifteen (15) years: nor will any excess profit tax be levied during the same period.
2. That the Company will pay a sum of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) per year instead of the regular Octroi duty if levied by the Navsari Municipality, on all building materials, plant and machinery, raw materials, fuel, etc., for a period of fifteen (15) years.
3. That the State will acquire for the Company land required for the purposes of the factory and which the Government is convinced is necessary, at the Company's cost and expense, under Sections 32 and 33 of the Baroda Land Acquisition Act, provided you fail to acquire it by private negotiations.
4. That the State will arrange through the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for a loan of Rs. 7 (seven lacs) at 6½ (six and a half) per cent. provided Rs. 30 (thirty) lacs are invested in plant machinery and buildings and provided the security offered is adequate. This loan will be for a period of ten (ten) years and would be made available in a year. The State will have the option of giving it in the form of debentures or as a temporary loan renewable from time to time provided the security remains unimpaired in the intervening period. In the former case, a regular Trust Indenture will be executed wherein all the usual conditions of Debenture Issues will be embodied. In the latter case, the loan will be given through the Bank of Baroda in accordance with the general policy in this respect settled between the Bank and the State.

It will be seen from the nature of the above concession that the Company will start and continue to do business under exceptionally favourable conditions.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 Preference Shares and 10,000 Ordinary Shares.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at a sum not exceeding (Rupees Ten Thousand) Rs. 10,000 exclusive of underwriter's commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

The Company will enter into the following Agreements:—

(1) An Agreement with Messrs. The New Textile Company (consisting of Messrs. E. K. Palia, Kavasji Jamsetji Bilimoria and Naginlal Magganlal) appointing them Managing Agents of the Company for a term of 60 years with a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per mensem during the period commencing from the registration of the Company up to the commencement of the work by the Company and thereafter a remuneration of 10 per cent. on the net profits with a minimum of Rs. 30,000 a year.

(2) An Agreement with the said Mr. E. K. Palia to purchase from him his Machinery at the price and on the terms and conditions set out in an Agreement dated the 26th day of January, 1921, between the said Mr. E. K. Palia of the one part and Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal on behalf of the Company of the other part.

A draft of the Agency Agreement to be entered into between the Company and the said Messrs. The New Textile Company is ready and for the purpose of identification a copy thereof has been lodged in the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors of the High Court of Bombay, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the same has been signed by Mr. S. F. Mulla and the same and the Agreement for Sale will be available for inspection on any day during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

The number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, inclusive of the *Ex-Officio* Director hereinafter mentioned and the two Special Directors to be appointed by His Highness The Maharaja Dhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga or his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns so long as he or they shall hold shares of any class in the Company of aggregate nominal value of Rs. 13 1/3 Lacs. The New Textile Company or their successors or assigns have the right to appoint a member of their firm to be the *Ex-officio* Director of the Company. The qualification of a Director is the holding of Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 and the remuneration of the Directors is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 as may be fixed by the Directors for every meeting attended by each Director and such additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of the Directors constituting a Committee or acting otherwise or for extra services or special exertions, etc., and for travelling expenses.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Messrs. Edulji Kavasji Palia, Naginlal Magganlal and Kavasji J. Bilimoria, three of the Directors of the Company, are interested in the remuneration to be earned by Messrs. The New Textile Company, the Managing Agents of the Company, while the said Edulji Kavasji Palia is also the Vendor of the Machinery, etc., and to whom

Applications for shares should be made in the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Firm of Messrs. The New Textile Company, Managing Agents, opposite Railway Station, Navsari, or The Bank of Baroda, Limited, Navsari, together with the remittance of the amount of the deposit at the rate of Rs. 25 per share for application. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments or returned as desired by the applicant.

The issue of Shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of Shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of Shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated at Baroda, this 15th day of April, 1921.

1. (Sd.) LALJI NARANJI.
2. (Sd.) K. J. BILLIMORIA.
3. (Sd.) D. J. IRANI.
4. (Sd.) NAGINLAL MAGGANLAL.
5. (Sd.) E. K. PALIA.

Darbhanga Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Baroda State Companies Act II of S. Y. 1975.)

To,

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE DARBHANGA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Baroda Limited Navsari, Agents The New Textile Company, opp. Rly. Station, Navsari, the sum of Rs. being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share payable on application and allotment for Ordinary and/or Preference Shares of the abovenamed Company of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each I request you to allot me Ordinary and/or Preference Shares of the abovenamed Company upon the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and Prospectus and I agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot me and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said Shares.

Name in full
Address in full
Description
Date
Signature

Received this day of 1921 on account of the DARBHANGA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED, from the sum of Rs. being a deposit, payable for application and allotment at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share on Ordinary and/or Preference Shares of the abovenamed Company of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each.

AMUSEMENT,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FRENCH DANCES BY
MDLLE. DEROUET!
GRAND MUSIC BY
BI-BO.

ALSO SUCCESSFUL PICTURE BILL!

An All-Star 6. reel DRAMA:—

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS!"

An Excellent Photo-Play Illustrating How A Young Woman Realises the Fact "WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS" is Love and not Dress.

SPLENDID PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL SCENES!!
EXCELLENT ACTING!!!

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4; (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH
OF THE
ROCKIES
EPISODE 5
Double Crossed
EPISODE 6
The Eagles Nest
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GET OUT & GET UNDER
A 2-REEL COMEDY SPECIAL
Time:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m, Daily
Matinee:—on Bank Holidays and Saturday at: 5 p. m. and Sundays at: 3-30 and 5 p.m
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

The Empress

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SENSATIONAL EXPOSE OF THE MODERN MARRIAGE MART IN NEW YORK SOCIETY
BESSIE BARRISCALE
in the
"Notorious Mrs. Sands"

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"All the World's a Stage"
Adapted from the well-known novel
featuring
MDLLE. THEA
A Romantic Photoplay in 6 Reels. Absolutely the finest photo dramatic triumph of the year.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior

TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS
TO-MORROW SATURDAY
April 23rd at 9-30 p. m
SUNDAY MATINEE
April 24th at 5 p. m.
TWO GREAT ARTISTES
LEO AND JAN.
CHERNIAVSKY
VIOLINIST, PIANIST.

PROGRAMME APRIL 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
1. Sonata for Piano and Violin..C. Franck
2. Violin Concerto.....Vieuxtemps
3. Piano Solos
SONATA APPASSIONATO BEETHOVEN
4. Violin Solos
(a.) Romance.....Beethoven
(b.) Polonaise.....Wieniavsky
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
The New Versatiles
A delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest Ingredients, served up in an entire New and Novel Manner
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY.
"OUR GIRLS and Their Physique"
Series No. 2
POPULAR PRICES
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.
CHERNIAVSKY.
To-night at 9-30 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 23rd April.
Special Engagement
of the famous Italian Prima Donna
SIGNORA
GONSALEZ
in excerpts from famous Grand Operas
Plan at S. ROSE & Co. from Monday 18th.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Million-dollar Serial
THE
Silent Avenger
a popular Story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING
featuring
The Screen-idol of the Millions
William Duncan
with beautiful, daring
EDITH JOHNSON
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3-30 p. m.

THE FESTIVAL OF FINE ARTS
AND
The Conference on Drama
Organised by
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,
BANGALORE CITY.
— 15th to 21st May 1921 —
For further particulars, apply to
The Hon. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Please Note that To-day the Hindi Photo-drama "Narsinha Maheta" will NOT be screened but in its stead, another Hindi Mythological Production.

"LANKA DAHAN"
or
"LANKA AFLAME"
will be screened.
Time and Prices as usual.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).
Commencing from To-morrow!
Another Hindi Photoplay
"Krishna Sudama"
(7 Reels—7,000 feet.)

THE LAST DAY!
MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS.
present for the Last
TIME TO-NIGHT
The Mighty Paramount-Artcraft Photo drama—a Cecil DeMille production.
"Don't change your Husband"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
featuring
GLORIA SWANSON
The Programme includes a Ripping Comedy.
Four shows Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
NEXT WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
will present
A Super Vitagraph Photo-play
"THOROUGHBRED"
Featuring the pretty
ALICE JOICE.

NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION
To-night! at 9-30 p.m.!! To-night!!!
To-morrow Saturday 2 SHOWS 2
MATINEE AT 5 p. m.
AND AT NIGHT AS USUAL.
There will be Motor jumps in both the Shows to-morrow.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
Hundreds unable to gain admittance nightly.
Enormous success of our first change of programme.
Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
are greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's Wonderful Motor Jump,
has become a household word in Bombay Don't forget to see Frances and his Mathematical
DOG BOBBY
Doing addition and substraction, an act defying all humanintelligences.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 1 & Ans 8
If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening, please pay a visit to our Circus
V. G. PATWARDHAN, R. V. PATWARDHAN
Proprietor *Manager*

YOUR HOROSCOPE.
LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy or Horoscope.
Testimonials from all quarters.
Apply to B. R. SRINIVASAIYA,
Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.
B38

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 18th April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	50
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quiet		8.31
Sakeles		18.15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool— at closing time	May	12.16
	July	12.13
	Oct	13.2-
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11.83
	July	12.31

COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

Mid American	8.31
Egyptian F G F Sakellridis	18.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 19th April, 1921

Months	
April	—
May	8.06
June	—
July	8.31
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	8.55
Nov.	—
Dec.	8.62
Jan.	8.68
Feb	—
Mar	—

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 18th April, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
April	7.93
May	8.07
June	8.15
July	8.30
August	8.40
September	8.48
October	8.55
November	8.63
December	8.67
January	8.71
February	8.74
March	8.78

Tone:—Barely Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	16.40
May	16.30
June	16.1
July	16.00
Aug.	15.95
Sept.	16.15
Oct.	16.20
Nov.	16.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th April, 1921

M G Bengal Good	4.10
" Fully Good	4.60
" Fine	4.85
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" Fully Good	—
" Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M G No 1 Oomra Good	—
" Fine	—
" Broach Good	6.55
" Fully Good	6.80
" Fine	7.05
" Scinde, Good	3.98
" Fully Good	4.48
" Fine	4.73

Liverpool, 19th April, 1921

May	7.93
July	8.17
Oct	8.45
Jan	8.62

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

New York, 19th April, 1921

May	11.72
July	12.09
October	12.81

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 18th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		18,000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		1,000
Futures at New York	May	12.11
	July	12.67
	Oct.	13.17
Spot Cotton at New York		12.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.25
Futures at New Orleans	May.	11.74
" "	July	12.23
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6 1/16
Demand Bills		3.92.62
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		99 1/2
" " Foreign		61 1/4

New York, 18th April, 1921

Demand Bills	3.92.62

London, 18th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, April-May-June, Sellers	£17 1/2
Holders asking higher prices.	

EXCHANGE.

London, 18th April, 1921

On London in Paris	54.80
In Italy	85.72
In Germany	246.25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.65
Christiania	21.71
Amsterdam	11.32 1/4
Switzerland	22.74
Belgium	53.23
Athens	56.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1 4
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£35 1 2

London, 19th April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8	Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8	Quiet
Bar Gold	104/8	Quiet

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs 51.80

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	77 1/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	88 1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	55 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	43

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June 10 3/4
Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe March. 11 1/4
Tone:—Very Quiet after Firm.

METALS.

London, 18th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 13 16
Copper Braziars	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£22
Tin Block	£166

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 18th April, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers—	—
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	31/6
Fine White Java. F Karachi June-July Sellers	—
Tone:—Dull	

London, 19th April, 1921

Linseed Calcutta, April-May-June,	
Nothing doing Nominal	£ 16

WHEAT.

London, 18th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—32 1/2 lbs Afloat Sellers	£75
BARLETTA RUSSO—6 1/2 lbs Cargo April-May, Sellers	£75
Do April-May, Sellers	£70
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q Paid	£76
Do Gradies A Paid	£71
B Paid	£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F Afloat Sellers	£75

Weltevreden, 18th April, 1921

New Crop, Second-hand, Superior ex-Godown:—

19 Guilders P Picul—June	
18 3/8 — June-July	
18 1/8 — June-August	

Old Crop, Transactions are abandoned and the prices are nominal, 25 Guilders, April delivery F O B.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 18th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8
" 2 months hence	34 7/8
Indian Bazar Buying—Uncertain	
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7o/o	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months	—
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 months	6 1/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 4 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz)	7 1/2
since 15th April 1920	
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England Since 15th April 1921	—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 21.

To-day in consequence of receiving 20 points higher in New York futures our market has a steadier feeling and Marwari bazaar opened this morning for fully good M.G. April/May Broach at Rs. 270 and July/August at Rs. 300. After touching Rs. 301 it slowly declined to Rs. 297 and finally closed for Rs. 274½ and Rs. 299 at 3 p.m.

Our market at Colaba showed slightly quiet feeling for ready cotton but the Japan shippers as well as local Millwallas were buyers of nice cotton at fair rates and about 5000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

To-day our market is closed at Colaba owing to the death of Mr. Herbert Greaves of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., while to-

(Continued on page 10.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.

S S Garada, Poole, Samarang.
S S Barbarigo, Nobile, Calcutta.
S S Pruth, Hudson Calcutta.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Warawala, Hutshings, Busreh.
S S Barala, Wilkinson, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Calcutta Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Pilsua for Genoa, etc.
Steamer Kilindini for Alleppy.
Steamer Alipore for China and Japan.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain Poole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang, with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Barbarigo:—The V S N Company's steamer Barbarigo, 2821 tons Captain U. Nobile, arrived in harbour yesterday Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Pruth:—The steamer Pruth, 2344 tons, Captain M. J. Hudson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Warawala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warawala, 1343 tons, Captain E. Hutchingo will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain O N Wilkinson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and seven pasenger.

EXPORT.

April 21.

S S Sicilia for London:—2001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 200 cwt. khismiss, Umedchand Manilal; 356 cwt. khismiss, D. Govindjee and Co. 53 Nos gas cylenders, Asian Transit Co.; 1 cwt. linseed oil, Hollingshurst and Co.; 85 cwt. sunna leaves, S D Bassons.

S S Sicilia for Hull:—8202 cwt. myrabollams, D. Bhicajee and Co; 4000 cwt bonmeal, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—1 bdle. woolen carpet, Cox and Co.

S S Luplata for Hull:—12400 cwt. myrabollams, D. Bhicaji and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co. 500 tons manganese ore, Mitsui B. Kaisha.

S S Pilona for Venice:—750 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilona for Trieste:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

S S Alipore for Hongkong:—1000 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 700 bales cottou twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co. 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 1700 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co

S S Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Yokoschi:—550 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Yokohama:—11 cwt. ivory, H. Laljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Osaka M. Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha; 375 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Hoji:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Yakoschi:—100 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Osaka:—125 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

April 21.

S S Rena from Gothenburg Agents W and A Graham and Co.:—310 cases paper, 9 cases paper, 30 cases nail, 120 casks woodtar, 80 cases matches in zinc, 68 cases bleached sulphate; 20 cases canned fish, 20 cases fish hooks.

S S Karachi from Badagara. Agents East India S S Co.:—2945 bags copra.

S S Helious from Bangkok. Agents Forbes, F. Campbell and Co.:—1844 pieces teak squares, 1229 pieces plank, 66259 pieces scantling, 6960 bdles scantling.

S S Kura from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—3515 tons, liquid fuel oil in bulk.

S S Checkasaw from New Orleans. Agents Mackinon Mackenbie and Co.:—69 cases cotton goods, 2000 bales compress cotton.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th April, 1921

Means of observation taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg, Fahr—		
—	inches	29.815
Temperature of Air	degrees	83.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.7
Dew Point	"	73.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.722
Ozone		
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.9
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		91.8
Minimum do do "		73.8
General direction of Wind	From Midnight	—NNE.NW. WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	to Midnight 192	—Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	20th	m 1 56	25 7
		2 45a	26 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesda		m 7 54	16 11
		8 38a	19 10

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged.

The Tamil Vaidya Conference and Exhibition, Tinnevelly will be held on 23, 24, 25 and 26th April 1921 under the presidency of Rao Bahadur V. A. Vandayar Avergal M.L.C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of results of F. E., S. E. and B. E. Examinations, 12 noon.

Gentlemen of Common Jury summoned for current Criminal Sessions to attend High Court at 11-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 23.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Malwa close at 11 a.m.,

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Signor Gonsalez opens at the Excelsior Theatre in excerpts from Grand Opera, 6-30 p.m.

Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, on "Women and National Service", Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 24.

Benefit Performance ("Swayamwara") of the Gandharva Natak Mandali in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KATHOKE:—Bai Goolbai wire Sorabji Framji Jamsetji Kathok daughter-in-law of Framji Jamsetji Kathoke wine merchant. Funeral this morning at 8-45 a.m. Dadar Mai Road, Kathoke Lodge.

MOONLIGHT BAND.

By kind permission of the Band Presidents and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day, commencing at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND PERFORMANCE

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. P. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Wacht Club to-day (Friday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, and Australia per s.s. Malwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 23rd inst.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned for the Current Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Friday), at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality of the city on Wednesday was 216 as against 143 on the corresponding day last year and 227 in 1919. 22 attacks and 19 deaths of plague, 22 attacks and deaths of small-pox were registered.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The adjourned fourth annual general meeting of the Elphinstone Road Co-operative Credit Society, 20 Javeri Building, Parel, will be held at the registered Office, on next Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

VEERASAIVA YOUNG MEN'S CONFERENCE

The Special Session of the Veerasaiv Youngmen's Conference will be held at Hubli on May 15th and 16th under the Presidentship of Rao Saheb P. G. Halgathi Bijapur. All Lingayats are cordially invited to attend.

C-K P. SIKSHANA SAMAJ.

The adjourned meeting of the C. K. P. Sikshama Samaj will be held on Sunday the 24th instant, in the Hall of the Thakurdwar Municipal School at 8-30 a.m. to consider the rules passed by the Rules Committee and adopt the same.

INDIAN PASSENGERS & T. B. ASSOCIATION

The office of the above association which was located at 291-293 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay has been shifted to New Stock Exchange Buildings, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications should therefore be addressed to the new premises.

TWASHTA KASAR SAMAJ SEWA SANGH.

The Ninth Anniversary of the above Institution will be celebrated on Sunday, next at 4 p.m. in the hall of the Shree Mahakali Temple at Pydhoonie Mr. Ramkrishna Mahadeo Salvi has consented to preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Framji Khurshedji of Bhavnagar will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Srteet. Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Death rate among Children."

The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above society Mr. B. R. Kudalker will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Budha Religion and Social Reform" on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Daivadnya Association, Pallow Road when Mr. S. N. Hate, will preside.

BOMBAY LABOUR UNIONS.

A General meeting of the Postmen, Packers and Telegraphmen's Unions will be held in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when the question of uniting the Postmen's Packers' and Telegraphmen's Unions and starting one Joint Union will be considered along with some other work.

CHILD DIES OF OPIUM POISONING

The Coroner held an inquest regarding the death of a male child, a year and a half old, who died of opium poisoning. It appears, that the mother of the child, Shevantibai, residing at Moochi Gully, went out yesterday, leaving her child in the room, where there was an anna worth of opium in a box on a plank near the floor and the child while playing ate the opium. The mother on returning found the child drowsy and took him to the Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning which the child took whilst playing.

STRIKERS FIRM IN THEIR DEMAND.

The workmen of the P. and O. the Bombay Steam Navigation and the British India Steam Navigation Companies are still firm in their demands. Yesterday morning the workmen collected near the gates of the Docks and dispersed immediately.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, April 21.*)

Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Palanpur, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., on deputation to Cairo.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi, during the absence of Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Dalziel, I.M.S., to do duty as Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison, vice Major S. W. Jones, I. M. S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. C. Priestley, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for six months from the 16th April 1921, and permitted to retire from service on the expiry thereof.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend, the period of the temporary appointment of Deputy Collector for Income Tax work in the City of Bombay, and to permit Mr. E. V. D. Chislett to continue to act in the appointment as Additional Deputy Collector.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Rao Saheb Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalvala to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, Panch Mahals, and Resident Magistrate, Godhra, pending further orders.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, and Personal Assistant to the Collector, Thana, is granted, privilege leave for five months and twenty-six days.

Mr. H. Lancaster, Inspector of Mines in India, No. 2 Circle, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough.

Mr. W. G. McKee to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice Mr. V. A. Grantham, resigned.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. R. F. E. Cumming, City Deputy Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, is cancelled.

Messrs. F. A. B. Coelho, N. Sausman and Fatehchand Mulchand Kewalramani are appointed as candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment as probationers for the Provincial Forest Service.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

Mr. A. J. Tuffield is appointed as temporary Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, with effect from the 20th March 1921.

The Government of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya having appointed M. Lionel Hugh Rose to act as Emigration Agent for that colony at Bombay, vice Mr. Robert Stuart, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares his approval of the appointment.

Mr. R. J. Kent, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, is granted, pirvilege leave for fifteen days combined with furlough for one month and sixteen days.

Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Westroop, D.S.O., h.p. list, retires on an Indian pension, 1st March 1921.

Mr. Govind Vaman Kokje, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Northern Division.

Mr. Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

At the Coroner's Court an inquest was held by the Coroner, touching the death of a labourer, Govind Rama, aged 25, who along with others, was working at Ghogari Muhalla, in a bakery, the old chimney of which had been pulled down and a new one was being erected in its place. The intireor of the new chimney which was not complete by now was supported by planks which were being removed at the time and after all the planks were removed earth began to fall from the arch. The deceased and a bricklayer were buried under the debris and the former died then and there while the latter was brought out and removed to the Hospital unconscious.

After recording the bricklayer's evidence the coroner postponed further enquiries.

THEFT OF A CASE OF PENKNIVES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Sampson charged Baloo Hanman residing at Umarkhadi with the theft of a case containing penknives valued at Rs. 490 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The facts of the case, are that on the 19th instant at about 3 p.m. one Mr. Alfred Albert Paull, Superintendent of the Princess Dock, at the instance of the Muccadam, who had seen the accused stealthily taking away the case of penknives out of the Dock, arrested the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused, after some hesitation, pleaded guilty. His Worship, taking into consideration his three previous convictions, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 19th April:—

Standing rabi crops are generally in fair condition. Harvesting continues. Picking of cotton is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is generally insufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY IN TANGANYIKA.

A Press communique states:

A second sale of enemy property in Tanganyika Territory by public auction is announced at Dar-es-Salam on the 6th June 1921. A schedule of the properties to be sold is published in the "Tanga Post and East Coast Advertiser" of the 5th March 1921. Copies of the schedule and of the conditions of sale may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Dar-es-Salam, Tanganyika Territory or from the Department of Commerce.

Notice of subsequent sales will be published as received.

Mr. and Mrs. Hassan Imam arrived at Simla on Thursday and are staying at Viceregal Lodge as the guests of Viceroy and Countess of Reading.

"BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD."

MR. BAPTISTA SURPRISED.

Our representative called on Mr. Joseph Baptista to ascertain the origin and constitution of the Bombay Central Labour Board and he obtained the following account from him:—

I know nothing about this Board. The first intimation I got about it was a letter dated 18th April 1921 from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. He wrote:—"I deem it my duty to inform you that at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., Postmen and Petroleum Workers' Union held at the end of March it was resolved to bring into existence a Central Labour Board for Bombay to organize Unions and to carry on propaganda work such as to establish Cooperative Credit Society, Work Temperance movement, set afoot educational activity etc., in the interests of the masses."

"Such a one was brought into existence on the 1st of April last. The various Unions that here sought application have been asked to bear proportionate share of expenditure. For the present a small office with a modest stag has been started. The meeting has appointed me Secretary. We were all so sad because you did not attend either of the two meetings. I am confident you will accord your hearty sympathy to the new organization."

This is all I know. I do not remember receiving any intimation of the two meetings alluded to by Mr. Jabwalla. At present I have absolutely nothing to do with it. I am President of several Unions, but so far as my knowledge goes none of them has sought affiliation with it. I have written to Mr. Jabwalla for information about the originators of the Board, and the necessity of an Institution like this and whether it is intended to be a rival to the Trade Union Congress. I have informed him that it cannot expect my sympathy if it is to be a rival institution. I deprecate the waste of Union money in this fashion.

Do you know that "the small office with the modest staff" is to cost Rs. 500 a month or more?

Mr Baptista:—No. Where will the Board get the money? I am confident the B. B., G. I. P. and Petroleum Unions are not likely to contribute any money towards this Board if I advise them to the contrary. I have nothing to do with the Postal Union now. I resigned my Presidentship some time ago.

Query.—But it is stated that the G. I. P. Union has already sanctioned and given Rs. 500 towards the Boards' expenses.

Mr. Baptista:—I cannot see how this could be done. I shall inquire.

LATE HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAYAN

We are able to publish to-day some further details of the career of the late Hakim Ramlal Ram Narayan. He was born in 1872 at Bhopal, where his father was employed as a manager in the State. He belonged to a distinguished Kayasth family. He was a scholar of Persian and Arabic and had also acquired a good knowledge of English literature outside the school. He secured his father's position in the State when the later retired to Bombay to practise medicine. Later on he was appointed as a military officer in Gwalior, but was called away by his father to Bombay, where he learnt medicine and with his uncomomn intellegence distinguished himself in the profession. He had a large practice in Bombay and the mofusil

His sense of sympathy amounted to sacrifice and he did not refuse to visit patients even during his illness. He was deeply interested in public welfare and took part in public matters with enthusiasm.

He died on Tuesday the 19th after a short illness of 10 days, since the death of his infant son of whom he was very fond, he had been very sad and his health was declining.

He leaves behind him a widow and three sons to mourn his loss.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 21.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-8-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 11/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 3/4.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/16.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 340.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 375.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 187.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate 83.93 1/8.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.60.
London Silver Spot D. 35d.
London Silver forward D. 34 1d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 7918.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 56-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1574 62.
6 per cent. Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.

SHARES.

Market closed firm. Speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, Bv. Cotton 990, By. Dyeing 3260, Century 1030, Cent. India 3465, Colaba Land 2250, Crescent 560, Currimbhoy 1320, David 1590, Fazulbhoy 1400 N, Finlay 935, Ind. Bleaching 180, Ind. Malwa 560, Kasturchand 1370, Kohinoor 2865, New Great 685, Pearls 950, Phoenix 705 x.d., Shapurji 306/4, Simplex 622/8, Swan 945, Swadeshi 3995, Tata Mill 145.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 722/8, By. Burma 515, By. Burma N. I. 160 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 16., By Tramway 126/4, Bv. Steam 310, Bundi Cement, 41, Ind. Cement 345, Katni Od 272/8, Katni Defd 1400, New India Ins 5/8 dis, Shivra jour 32, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 570, Tata Hydro 800, Tata Oil 102/8, Tata Bank 23 Scindia Steam 20 dis.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NEW SITE FOR DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji again presiding in the absence of Sir Sassoon J. David. The attendance was very small throughout, only during the latter part of the meeting as many as 30 attending, while most of the time there were not more than 15 or 20 members. The business transacted was of an unimportant nature, and the whole of April agenda was gone through without much discussion. The only question that roused the members was the question of Dr. Blaney's Statue from its site on the Cruickshank Road to a site in the Victoria Square, near the solitary statue which now graces it. In the end it was resolved to remove it to its new position.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding the question of removing the statue of the late Dr. Thomas Blaney from its present position to a site in the Victoria Square at a cost of Rs. 1009.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy moved the adoption of the committee's recommendations.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved an amendment that the report be recorded. He thought the present sit of the statue was a suitable one and there was no necessity to remove it.

After some discussion the original proposition was carried by a majority.

WATER SCARCITY.

Dr. P. H. Meishert moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great scarcity of water at the Keshavji Naik's Drinking Fountain in Mandvi due to the inadequate supply of water thereat and to the fact that the water in the trough is constantly removed by the residents in the neighbourhood for domestic and building purposes and thus causing great hardship to a large number of dumb creatures in the City and he be requested to take immediate steps, in view of the approaching hot season, to improve the water supply to the fountain and to prevent water being removed therefrom, if possible by posting a watchman at the spot, reporting to the Corporation the action taken by him in the matter."

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded and the proposition was carried.

The April agenda was thus finished.

ABDUR RAHMAN EFFENDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All that has been announced in the "Times of India" regarding Abdur Rahman Effendi will be a happy surprise to all who are acquainted with the circumstances. While talking the other day with Ghulam Samadani Sahib at Peshawar he looked at me and a stream of tears bowed down his cheeks. He wanted to talk, but his voice was choked for words. His eyes were wandering and he appeared helpless. He was thinking of Abdur-Rahman and probably praying for his soul. He knew his most loving son was dead but he did not want to be told. It was too much. He could not bear he would die. We were all silent,

From childhood Abdur Rahman was a peculiar personality, he was loved not only by his family but his easy manners attracted the affection of even the straners. Neither a rich family nor high birth could degenerate him and even menial work received his attention. He had not understood the division of labour and found no excuse even to work with the servants. He was humble, polite and courageous. But he was a child.

He grew up a youngman and as a true Muslim he loved the Turk. Aligarh cannot forget the friends who devoted themselves to the study of the Turkish language and were often found humming the Turkish National Anthem. And then there was something more; they had started a boy-scout corps. A tent, some staffs and a few scouts knives would be seen lying in the room which served them for camping. Often they arranged battles and like generals devoted hours to the strategy.

Abdur-Rehman Peshawari left for Turkey and probably with no money. He served in the medical mission and never left Turkey again. He was busy forming boy-scout corps in which he succeeded marvellously and the Turkish Government thanked him with a commission. He fought like a hero and through many sources his death was announced to have taken place at the battlefield of Gallipoli. He was regarded as a martyr. His many friends in India will be relieved to learn that he is alive.—Yours, etc.

AN AFGHAN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND MILITARY BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leading article in to-day's issues under the heading "Aggressive Frontier Policy," you have criticised the conduct of the members of the Legislative Assembly in regard to the Military Budget of the Government of India and, with the air and tone of a superior person, held them up to public ridicule for having, as you say, "merrily voted it away." Later on in the same article, you observe:—"The debate over the grants for the military services was one that reflected little credit on the authorities or the members of the Assembly" and you blame the "legislators" and "representatives' for not "boldly moving a reduction of the grant."

Now, Sir, under the Reform Act.—the Government of India Act, 1919—the Military Budget is not subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. Section 25 of that Act, if you refer to it, will make that point clear to you. Consequently, there was not and could not be, as you suppose, "a grant for the military services." It follows that the members of the Legislative Assembly could not, either boldly or feebly, move a reduction of your mythical "grant," nor could they be said to have "voted away", merrily or reluctantly, what was not, in law or fact, subject to their vote at all.—Yours, etc.

N. M. SAMARTH.

Girgaon, April 21, 1921.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

LECTURE BY MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj a public lecture on "Women and National Service" will be delivered in Hindi by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu on Saturday, 23rd April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale has kindly consented to preside. All women are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

CHERNIAVSKYS.

The two Cherniavsky brothers Leo and Jan are back in Bombay en route for Australia. It is expected that they will come back here with their third brother Michel during the next cold weather. Last night they gave an extremely fine performance. The Sonata for Violin and piano No. 2. Grieg was the first on their programme. This was followed by violin concerto, which the audience encored at least thrice. But Jan soon showed in his piano solos that Leo the violinist was not the only one to be admired there. The masterly way in which he executed the Stevenhagen's Gavotte brought down the whole house. It was a treat to observe the way his long, slim fingers flew with lightning like rapidity over the Keyboard of the piano. This was followed by Violin solos. Both Choptin's 'Nocture' and Wieniawsky's Carnival Russe" were brilliantly rendered by Leo.

Their last concert here will be a matinee on Sunday next.

HALEM TEA GARDEN CASE

18 ACCUSED CONVICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Mr. A. J. Laine, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, has disposed of the case in which 20 coolies of Halem Tea Garden were sent up for trial under Sections 149 and 325, I. P. C., for making an unlawful assembly, and causing grievous hurt to Mr. A. Robson, Manager of Dufflagher Tea Garden and the Jamedar of Halem Tea Garden.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that on March 21st several coolies of Halem Estate did not work full time and were ordered to be marked half-time in the attendance register. The coolies had a conference and the following day a number of them returned from the fields to their lines without doing any work, while several others returned without completing their full task. Later on the coolies, men, women and children, came to the garden office to return their implements. This was about 3 in the afternoon. Mr. Phillips, Garden Superintendent, was not present, having gone with his wife to Dufflagar Garden. The coolies enquired for the Superintendent and the Jamedar, and proceeded in a body to the latter's quarters. They broke into the Jamedar's house and assaulted him. The Jamedar and clerks fled for fear of their lives. An attempt was made to pacify the coolies, but without success.

Information was then sent to Mr. Phillips, and he was requested to leave Mrs. Phillips at Dufflagar. Mr. Phillips started at once in a motor car. Mrs. Phillips was unwilling to be left behind, and she with Mr. Robson of Dufflagar Estate, left for Halem in another car and arrived at the garden, while Mr. Phillips was trying to pacify the excited coolies. While this was going on, somebody shouted from behind "*maro*" and Mr. Phillips was immediately given some blows. Mr. Robson who ran to his help, received serious injuries on his head and arms. They ran to the car which was some distance away, got on the footboard and were driven away to Dufflagar. Mr. Robson fainted on the way and had to receive medical attendance. Mr. Phillips wired to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Laine, who was about to start for Jorhat. He cancelled the tour and motored to Halem, and with the help of the Police restored order.

Eighteen accused have been convicted under both sections, five have been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, one to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and two had been given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

KATHIAWAD DESHI EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, April 21.

Mr. Patel president elect of the Conference arrives here on Monday morning. After the procession of the president, the opening ceremony of the Kathiawar Deshi Exhibition will be performed by H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot. Mr. Machonochi, Agent to the Governor is likely to arrive from Veraval to attend the Exhibition ceremony.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. T. Gorrie, resulted in the election of Mr. B. Brown, of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ld.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MOTION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY POLICE GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Henry Wheeler demanding a supplementary grant of Rs. 22,97,700 for expenditure under the head "Police", made an important statement. He said when the original Police head was discussed a reduction to the extent of 23 lakhs was voted by the Council. Subsequently the matter was again raised in the Council and it was stated on behalf of Government that if effect was given to that note it would be necessary either to reduce the number of Police or the pay given to them, either one or the other or both. In the light of that statement there was a further discussion in the Council, in the course of which various opinions were expressed by different members to the effect that it would be well if the Council were again given an opportunity to examine the matter, in case their previous action was based on a misconception of facts or failure to appreciate full facts. His Excellency the Governor in the light of that debate decided that he would not exercise the powers given to him under law of dealing with an eventuality of that kind and that he would allow a supplementary grant to be moved in the Council as early as possible during the current financial year.

ECONOMY NOT DESIRABLE.

The reduction which was made in the original vote was in the nature of a lump sum. The movers of that amendment did not pretend to distribute this lump sum in our detailed heads and the Government were equally unable to do so. On behalf of Government he said they could not possibly economise this sum of Rs. 22,97,700 which he now asked, for there was no room for an economy of that magnitude without either reducing the number of Police or curtailing the rates of pay given to them. Neither being a step which the Government was prepared to take, he stated the general considerations which necessitated this growth of expenditure calculating on the basis of population and area, the Police force of the province was far from excessive. As regards pay, they had in recent years found it necessary to raise the pay of the Police, just as the Government of Bengal as well as those of the other provinces had found it necessary to raise the pay of so many other public servants. After proving that the Police force was not excessive and that they were not paid exhorbitant salaries, Sir Henry went into great details as to the various items which made up the amount he asked for.

Referring to caustic criticisms that had been made on the Police during the previous debate, he said so far as the Council was concerned, this was a thing to which they were somewhat accustomed and which they could to some extent discount in the light of their knowledge of idiosyncracies of particular speakers. These criticisms, however, had a wider aspect outside the four walls of the Council. They were most detrimental to discipline and smooth working of the Police. He had already heard reports of harm being done. In the course of the last few debates, these remarks got abroad among men and unrest was engineered. The mere fact of his answering demands for retrenchment gave occasion for false ideas. He would, therefore, put it to the Council that discussions of this kind did merit their being conducted with a considerable degree of discretion and circumspection.

Fifteen amendments were discussed, most of which were lost and the rest withdrawn. Sir Henry, however, agreed to reduce the grant in three items amounting to Rs. 40,500. The rest of the amendments, numbering 8, will be considered to-morrow.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

All the four matches on the programme to-day produced even and exciting games. The Customs vs. Jubbulpore match attracted the biggest crowd. The Customs were favourites but Jubbulpore played a great game and finished level with the score at two all. Greer vs. Asansole produced an even game, the Indians who had better combination won by a single goal scored in the second half. Kharagpur Hornets were distinctly unlucky in losing to Bachelors' Union by a goal to nil. E. I. Railway apprentices beat Medical College by 3 to one.

ALL INDIA FOOTBALL TOURMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 21.

In the second round of the All-India Footbal Tournament the Queens Bays beat the Brigade Office by seven goals to one.

COMING "TEST" MATCHES.

APPOINTMENT OF SELECTION COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

At a meeting of the Board of Control of the "Test" matches at home, Messrs. R. H. Spooner, H. K. Foster and J. Daniell were, in accordance with the regulations, appointed as the Selection Sub-Committee to select the England teams. This Committee of three has the power to select the captain for each match. The Board decided to call in, in a consultative capacity, two professionals. Each player selected must undertake not to contribute any article or statement to the press respecting any match he plays in until the end of the season.

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A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give a benefit performance on SUNDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. On that night most of our Leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, V. J. Patel, M. R. Jaykar and others are expected to be present. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not forget to patronize the performance. "Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

Booking and Plan at Messrs. Govindji Vasanji, Confectioners, Grant Road Bombay between 3 and 7 p.m. Special Rates.

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In response to numerous enquiries for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which the above article appeared reviewing the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a reprint of the same is being issued . . . .

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 22, 1921.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ARABS!

A document which purports to be an authentic copy of the agreement signed by the British High Commissioner in Egypt on behalf of England, on the strength of which the Sherif of Mecca broke his allegiance to the Sultan-Khalif and came into the war upon the side of England, has reached India recently from an Arabian source. As it is certain to be widely circulated among Muslims we give the text of it; and may say that its terms are in accordance with the rumours current at the time in European diplomatic circles, and with assertions made at divers times with regard to England's solemn obligation to the Arabs by the Amir Faisal and his representatives.

COPY OF THE AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

"Great Britain undertakes to form an Independent Arab State, independent from every point of view, internal and external. This State should be bounded eastwardly by the Persian Gulf; westwards by Bahr-ul-Kulzum (i.e. the Red Sea), Egypt and the Mediteranean; northwards by the Vilayet of Aleppo and the northern boundary of Mosul, extending to the Euphrates and continuous with the Tigris to its mouth in the Persian Gulf.

The Colony of Aden is to be excepted and is to be considerd out of this boundary. The Arabian Government undertakes to regard as valid the treaties and contracts entered into within these bounderies between Great Britain and any Arab, be it Amir or mere individual; the Arabian Government taking the place, in those cases, of the British Government.

The British Government guarantees the safety of this State against any internal interference and the integrity of its land and sea boundaries against any aggressions. The British Government undertakes to assist internally and morally the Arabian Government to put down even internal disturbances. In case of internal risings or revolutions this assistance is to be limited in time, that is till the Arabian Government has got a stable finance.

Basra is to be under the administration of Great Britain till the Arabian Government has stabilised its finances. In return Great Britain undertakes to pay to the Arab Government a certain sum of money the amount of which is to be measured by the financial needs of the Arabian Government which is to be regarded as dependent on Britain. . . . . Great Britain undertakes to supply during the war, its comrade the Arabian Government with all its wants of weapons and their accessories, munitions and money."

Consequent upon the breaking of this treaty, or of one so closely resembling it that except for quibbling purposes it must be regarded as the same, a few Englishmen withdrew from the service of the British Government, considering that their personal honour had been betrayed—notably Col. Lawrence who played so great a part in the Hejjaz negotiations. We have heard that Col. Lawrence declared that he would never again serve the British Government. He is now the adviser on Arab matters of the new Government department of which Mr. Winston Churchill is the head. The tendency in India seems to be to regard his acceptance of that past as merely a fresh instance of the power of Government temptation to overcome the honest scruples of the modern Englishman; but we believe that such a view wrongs Col. Lawrence, whose appointment we ourselves regard as the most hopeful symptom in the present situation so far as the Arabic-speaking peoples are concerned; because we feel sure that he would not have accepted it unless he had been promised that the wrongs done to those who peoples are to be to some extent redressed.

Let those who still maintain that England has dealt honourably in arranging the Treaty of Sevres consider (1) the above agreement with the Grand Sherif of Mecca, which secured the latter's armed assistance in the war; (2) the Sykes-Picot compact made between England and France, a few months later, which in effect gave Syria to France and Palestine to Britain, both being already promised by a serious treaty to the "King of the Hejjaz." It is absolutely certain that the Arabs would not have rebelled against their lawful sovereign on behalf of England if they had known that Palestine, which contains the second Holy Place of El Islam, and the great Arabic speaking city of Damascus were, as a consequence of their act, to be transferred to Christian domination. (3) The promises, in most earnest and impressive language, of self-determination and complete self-Government made to the peoples of (a) Mesopotamia, (b) Palestine, and (c) Syria, by the British Government by proclamation as well as every vehicle of propaganda, in contradiction both of the Sykes-Picot arrangement and the Hejjaz treaty. Those peoples, though they speak Arabic, regard the wild Arabs of the Hejjaz as far more foreign to them than the Turks with whom they had intermarried, living on good terms for centuries. They were averse to foreign rule of any kind, and would have regarded the treaty with Sherif Huseyn, had they been acquainted with the terms of it, as an excellent reason to continue fighting for the Ottoman Government.

The British Government has no doubt shown cleverness in these transactions, by means of which it has deliberately duped the Arab peoples for whom it professed friendship, and towards whom it undertook engagements which may really be considered open and official when compared with the hole-and-corner nature of the Sykes-Picot understanding and the very private—we say frankly, *shady*—nature of its obligation to the Greeks. But its cleverness, more reminiscent of the wily Levantine than of the Englishman, will cost the British Empire dear since it has alienated Asia. A saintly Asiatic has called the present British Government Satanic. Recalling the whole course of British policy in the Near East from the Turkish Revolution till to-day, we consider that to call that Government Satanic is to libel Satan, who, by all obtainable accounts, does keep his promises.

SETTING TO WORK!

The announcement is made that at a meeting to be held in the Rifa-i-Am on the 25th instant the Deputy Commissioner will inaugurate an "Anti-revolutionary League" for the Lucknow District. We have no doubt that all and sundry who imagine that they have "a stake in the country" will rally round the standard which the D.—C. will raise on that day. This campaign he is inaugurating is quite apart from the campaign of (Non-Cooperators') scalp hunting which has been in active progress for some weeks past in his division. The new campaign is only meant as a demonstration of the loyalty of those who have eaten or who imagine they have eaten or who expect shortly to eat "the salt of Government." The occasion will also be seized, no doubt, to denounce the horrible anarchists masquerading in the guise of Mahatmas and Moulanas and their blood-thirsty followers. After this, if there is sufficient time, lessons will be given to the assembled in current politics, so that they may disabuse their minds of any lurking suspicions of the *bona-fides* of those who have had these shows arranged for their especial benefit. That there is a great future before such propaganda work can be seen from the experience of officials in the benighted Presidency. It is true that the Hon. Mr. Ramarayaningar, Minister, who attempted to "lecture" to the non-cooperators at Vellore had to abandon the venture owing to the latter's incorrigible disinclination to profit by his words of wisdom. But, nothing daunted, the Minister organised a meeting the next day in the Town Hall and succeeded in "lecturing" to the more amenable cooperators, among whom were the Collector, the Divisional Officer, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the District Superintendent of Police and his batch of constables, the last-named having discharged the double duty of forming the audience and guarding them from the onslaughts of the local "revolutionaries." The audience, especially the official portion thereof, must have been greatly impressed by the statements made by the lecturers, such as that as H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught had appealed for the burying of the hatchet, "surely it was high time that Indians forgot their Punjab grievances," and that "the Turkish Treaty had been also modified" and "the Imperial Government had sent out the Lord Chief Justice of England to rule as Viceroy in this country." This successful gathering is reported to have come to a close with three cheers for Mr. Ramarayaningar. He quite deserved them, at least as a set-off against the "jeers" of the previous day.

Notes of the Day.

The Turkish Tragedy.

The following is from the London "Times" of March 28th, dated Constantinople, March 26th:—

The resumption of operations in Anatolia appears to have had the effect of lessening the bitterness between the Constantinists and the Venizelists, and the Ottoman Greeks are already chanting paeans of victory in addition to the dissemination of propaganda to the effect that the offensive is in accordance with the desires of the British Government, in spite of a strong official denial issued by the competent authorities. The St. Sophia agitation has likewise been renewed by hot-heads, who assert that Mass will be celebrated in the ancient cathedral on the Orthodox Easter (May 17). The Turks generally maintain their traditional impassive attitude, but the Sublime Porte to-day sent a strong protest to the High Commissioners of the Allies against what the Turks describe as a deliberate and unprovoked attack on the part of the Greeks, when Turkey was prepared to accept a peaceful settlement, and warned the Allies that the responsibility for any consequences would rest with the Greeks.

Poor Turks! It seems that they still retain some hope of justice from the Allies, in spite of all their bitter past experience; that they have not yet learnt that they are always held to blame for every act of aggression committed against them by the Christian hordes; that Europe is enamoured of a loud vulgarity and has no feeling of compassion for their silent heroism. As Shevket Pasha used to say: "We are a tragic people."

Women and National Service.

We publish elsewhere the announcement of a lecture which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poet and patriot, will deliver to-morrow afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, a well-known feminist association of Bombay. The role of women in the national movement, except in a few exceptional and distinguished cases like that of Mrs. Naidu herself, has been inconspicuous. The time has come when it must be conspicuous and strongly organised unless the movement is to be deprived of half the strength which should of right belong to it. So long as patriotic efforts remained largely an affair of declamation and more or less strongly advertised opinions, it was of course impossible for the average woman to take active part in them. But now all that is changed. Gandhi has set the nation down to honest, homely work for Mother India. The spinning-wheel is now the nation's emblem, embroidered on the nation's flag, and every woman in the land, of every rank and creed, can now take active part in the great peaceful battle for Swarajya. And we are glad to notice that a woman's organisation of the standing of the Bhagini Samaj, which has hitherto held aloof from the political arena, is awaking to the need for Indian women to enlist in the national service. "Politics" are unworthy of a woman's notice; but we have passed beyond the sphere of politics to the sphere of practical religion—work for humanity. That sphere is proper both to women and to men, and women are, we think, the more at home in it.

A Vain Appeal.

After dwelling on Lord Reading's visit to Jhallianwala Baug and his Excellency's speeches in Lahore and telling the Viceroy that "mere lip-deep sympathy will be of no avail", the "Bengalee" goes on to appeal to Lord Reading in this wise:—"Will Lord Reading take steps to see that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his chosen instruments do not fatten upon their pensions drawn from the life-blood of the poor Indian tax-payer? The idea is revolting that those who have wronged the manhood and womanhood of the nation will go on merrily taking their fill of India's salt. It is, indeed, a travesty of justice that while the official wrong-doers have escaped the legal punishment of their action, the martial law prisoners, drawn from among the people, are still cursing their lot in durance vile. When, oh when! we ask, are the martial law prisoners to be released?" Our contemporary's appeal had better have been addressed to those "friends of liberty" and "champions of democracy" in the new Councils who, after hearing official speeches and receiving official patting on their backs, did not at all feel justified in pressing their demand for the punishment of the wrong-doers and the release of the martial law prisoners. Not even Pontius Pilate could release Jesus Christ when the Pharisees wanted not him, but Barabbas to be set free and Jesus Christ to be crucified. The appeal, therefore, to Lord Reading is wholly misconceived.

Bombay Labour Bureau.

While few will dispute the uses to which a Labour Bureau, such as is sought to be set up in Bombay, can be put, it is permissible to point out that its real utility will depend on the measure of confidence it will be able to inspire, not among the employers of labour—for they can always blindly rely on the authorities to safeguard their interests—but among the toiling masses of the workmen. An enthusiastic admirer of the new Labour Office opines in the "Times of India" that the provision of Rs. 75,000 voted for the Office this year might well have been increased, looking to the enormous benefits that are sure to accrue to the Presidency from the establishment of the Office. But, considering the way in which new official bureaus of various kinds that have come into existence since the close of the War, have been playing ducks and drakes with public monies, a vote of Rs. 75,000 to start with was more than enough for the Bombay Labour Office. From the statement of objects and functions of the Office which has been issued to the press it is apparent that, for the present at any rate, the Office does not intend to be anything more than a statistical bureau. Now statistics, especially labour statistics, have an undoubted value in the solution of the economic probems confronting this country. We do not doubt also that under such an expert statistician as Mr. Findlay Shirras, great care will be taken to render the statistics to be gathered as approximately correct as possible. But, the rub lies in the attitude of those who will handle these statistics. We saw not long ago the reprehensible use made of so-called statistics of the cattle-wealth of India, by the head of the Publicity Bureau of Bengal. He sought to dispel the alarm in the public mind regarding the depletion of the country's cattle resources by declaring that India possessed the greatest number of cattle of all countries in the world. That India was many times larger than Great Britain or France or Belgium and that her agricultural needs were infinitely greater than those of any of the countries compared with her was completely ignored. So, unless the personnel of the Labour Office maintains a scrupulously impartial attitude and proceeds about its task in ways which are above board and seeks the sympathy and cooperation of all irrespective of official rank and social status, and especially the cooperation of the labour leaders, its utility to the public and the labouring classes will be doubtful. The Office must justify itself fully before the public can be expected to acquiesce in its continuance after the present period of trial. But we frankly confess we are sceptical as to the utility of the Labour Bureau as it is constituted at present. We do not know what is the composition of the staff working under Mr Shirras. We do not know if Government tried in the first instance to secure qualified Indians to hold the higher posts in the Department? And, finally, we have outlived the faith in imported experts, however able, who know nothing about conditions of life in the country, solving our domestic problems.

Blood-curdling Prophecies.

"Sannyasi R. P. John," of Vepery, Madras, has kindly favoured us with a photo of himself in the approved garb of a prophet (white flowing gown with a big cross in front and minor crosses sideways, and a Bible in hand) and a series of blood-curdling prophecies—to be exact, six for the present (more to follow, he says, on special request). These prophecies are by himself, claiming as he does that "Christ alone has taught that those that received the Holy Spirit will also get the gift of prophecy." We have no space to spare for all the six prophecies and can only refer to the first of the series, which will give the reader "some" idea of what is in store for all of us poor mortals. The prophet beseeches the "dear reader" to peruse the sixth chapter of Revelations. The "dear reader" is told that he will find in the chapter mentioned references to

1. A white horse, a crown—victory.
2. A red horse, a sword, murder and destruction of the peace of the earth.
3. A black horse, a pair of scales, a warning (waste not the oil and wine).
4. A yellow horse, death of a fourth of the earth, hell.

"Hear now the interpretation".—

1. White horse refers to the White Sea and denotes Russia, signifying that Bolshevism will reign supreme.
2. Red horse refers to the Red Sea and denotes that although Peace is desired by Britain and all other nations there shall be no peace. A bloody war is inevitable.
3. Black horse refers to the Black Sea and denotes that on account of Turkey there will be a great famine.
4. Yellow horse refers to the Yellow Sea and denotes that by Japan the remaining fourth part of the world will be destroyed.

When the above prophecies are fulfilled, says the prophet, "the inhabitants of the earth"—we suppose he means those who survive the four future plagues of humanity, "Bolshevism.", "a bloody war," "a great famine" and the destruction of the fourth part of the world—"shall behold the Son of Man coming in His Glory to meet the bride." From a glance at the remaining prophecies it becomes apparent that the prophet's vision has been very strongly affected by the "Yellow Peril" and this fact, perhaps, accounts for the peculiar colouring of most of the prophecies supplied to us. Is the prophet sure of his source of inspiration? We would advise him to consult a physician, spiritual, of course.

Dangerous Drugs.

The urgent need for the adoption in India of legislation on the lines of the Dangerous Drugs Act of the United Kingdom is pointed out by the Rev. G. S. Muir, Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee, in an article in the latest number of the "Abkari." In spite of the findings of the Royal Commission of 1893 and the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1912, the area under opium cultivation in India is steadily on the increase and whereas there were 144 000 acres growing poppy in 1914 there are now 204,000 acres. India still produces annually 25,000 chests of opium, of which 8,000 chests, or 500 tons, are consumed in the country and the rest are exported, chiefly to Siam, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Malay Peninsula, Hongkong, Macao and Japan, from which the drug is smuggled to China, in large quantities. It is a patent fact that only a small portion of the drug consumed in India is used for medicinal purposes and that the rest is eaten by those addicted to the opium habit. The vice has penetrated even to the remotest villages, and its indulgence is not confined to the poorer classes alone. The havoc wrought by the drug habit is only a little less in extent than that for which the drink evil is responsible. Mr. Muir draws attention to the fact that at The Hague Convention, Sir William Meyer, who went as one of the British delegates, made a declaration, as authorised by Viscount Grey, "that the articles should apply in every respect in the same way to India and our Eastern Colonies as to Great Britain and Ireland." The British Government has fulfilled this pledge by the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Bill, restricting the use of opium to medicinal purposes only. Indian temperance reformers must press for similar legislation in India, while not ceasing in their attempts to persuade the people to shun the drug with the same abhorrence as they do the evil of drink.

Indian-made Surgical Instruments.

The authorities of the newly-started National Medical School in Calcutta have, according to the Associated Press telegram, decided to use foreign-made surgical instruments on the plea that they cannot procure indigenous ones. With reference to this we have received a letter from Messrs. N. Powell and Co. of Bombay, who ask us to correct the wrong impression which this decision is calculated to convey. They are astonished to find medical men in Bengal betraying ignorance of the efforts of their company, which, they claim, is purely an Indian enterprise, to meet the essential needs of the medical profession. They write: "For the last twenty-five years we have been manufacturing surgical instruments and during the period of the great war our services were requisitioned by the Government to equip and provide hospital ships and war hospitals both in India and abroad with instruments, hospital furniture, etc." Dr. Bose, they add, visited their workshop and "he was struck by the quality of our finished products which, in finish, adaptability and general utility, take an equal place with foreign-made goods."

NO SOLUTION OF DEAD-LOCK YET.

NOGOTIATION COMMITTEE IN CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19, 22-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The Coalowners' Negotiation Committe had long conferences to-day with the offi cials of the Mines Department. It is ex pected that when the Miners' Executiv meets on Thursday, it will be informed th the owners are prepared to discuss important modifications in the wage scal previously offered.

LONDON, April 29, 2-50 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The fact that the coalowners met this morning and proceeded after a short con ference to the Board of Trade to interview the Secretary of the Mines is the only in dication of any movement with a view to solution of the deadlock. It is surmised that the mineowners will take an early op portunity of responding to the request the Miners' Federation for elucidation Mr. Gainford's offer to forego profits. Th Federation says that before the offer ca be seriously treated, it must be explicitl stated whether the owners, in suggestin readjustments in the wages scales are pre pared to agree to the principle that th richer districts must assist the poorer. Th Federation contends that the offer worthless as it stands at present.

STATEMENT BY MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

FEDERATION NOT PREPARED TO DISCUSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19, 7-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The coalowners spent over two hours the Board of Trade conferring with th Secretary of the Mines, after whic' thei President announced that there had bee no new development. Subsequently th Miners' Association issued a stateme doubting the usefulness of replying to th Miners' Federations, demand for informa tion with regard to the offer of the owners to forego profits and revise the wage schedule. The Association said it appeare that the Federation was not prepared discuss wages until the two chief demand were conceded. The owners could not possibl say more than they had already said with out a discussion with the Federation as they attempted to readjust the condition without consulting their men's representa tives they would run the risk of being accused of going back to the oldstandin prewar agreements.

TEMPORARY WAGES SETTLEMENT

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS' ASSOCIA TION'S INSTRUCTION TO DELEGATES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 21.

The Northumberland Miners' Associatio has instructed its delegates to the National Conference on April 22nd to ask th Executive Committee to remeet the coal-owners and the Government to ascertain the temporary wages settlement they we prepared to offer, provided the question of National Wages Board and pool profits are discussed later.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF COAL STRIKE.

RIOTING AND LOOTING GOING ON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the coal strike upon the industries continue to come in from all parts of the country. The latest is that many poteries in North Staffordshire have closed down and twenty thousand operatives are idle. Meanwhile, the anger of the miners is finding vent in disturbances in Scotland, where the worst rioting since the crisis began occurred yesterday in Lanarkshire. The shops in Blantyre were plundered of the provisions which were deliberately wasted.

Enormous damage is reported to have been done to buildings and plant as the result of rioting in Fifeshire.

WORST SHIPPING SLUMP.

INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION RESPONSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

The worst shipping slump within the living memory is at present taking place. Approximately nine hundred British vessels, total tonnage of over two millions, have been driven to anchor by industrial stagnation and dissension. The city authority declares that ships to-day are unworkable, unsaleable and "being given away with a pound of tea.' Shipbuilding centres are being hit hard. There are fifty-six thousand workers unemployed and over 170 thousand in engineering and iron-founding trades. A Japanese vessel of four thousand tons was recently sold for ten thousand sterling though last year a ship was withdrawn from auctions at thirty-two thousand sterling while her earlier owners refused an offer of ninety thousand sterling.

LORD CHELMSFORDS' VICEROYALTY.

"THE TIMES'" GLOWING TRIBUTE.

"THE MAN AT THE WHEEL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m. April 21.

Lord Chelmsford's return to England tonight is hailed in "The Times" leader, which declares that he has worthily maintained the traditions of his position. His relations with the Princes and Chiefs of India have invariably been marked by cordiality and goodwill and his intercourse with the leaders of the various commulities of British India has been distinguished by mutual esteem and friendship. "The Times" pays a tribute to his sincerity good faith and zeal for the welfare of the Indian peoples and his modest and rather retiring temperament, alien to familiar arts by which popularity is cultivated. India, however, has known more ardent Viceroys far less popular.

"The Times" declares that no Viceroy except perhaps Lord Canning assumed the office at a more difficult moment in connection with which the paper pays a tribute to Lord Chelmsford's steadfast courage in assuming the responsibilities, knowing the risks and dangers ahead from confusion and strife amid, the backwash of the Great War. He was instrumental in establishing in India enlarged and spacious representative institutions conceived and inaugurated in his presence. Lord Chelmsford further accepted and carried into effect the new principles of the executive side of administration, which in the next few years must largely transform the whole method of governing India. Simultaneously Lord Chelmsford was engaged for a period in the frontier wars, making previous expeditions, seem like small punitive raids. Lord Chelmsford accomplished his work in an atmosphere in which he must have felt occasionally that every hand was turned against him. The opposition was overcome and new bodies and reforms were working well today. Lord Chelmsford must have left India feeling that he had not built in vain.

Only a portion of the credit was due to Lord Chelmsford but ample thanks and credit must be given him as the man at the wheel. Had his advice been hearkened to the reforms would have been set in motion earlier and much misconception and trouble might have been avoided.

"The Times" criticises Lord Chelmsford's passivity after the Punjab disturbances and queries the commendation of the Rowlatt Act to Indian public on the grounds that the Act was not used. "The Times" concludes by saying that Lord Chelmsford's name is imperishably inscribed in the corner-stone of the new constitutional structure in India. No Viceroy has a prouder record of actual achievement. By that great work and with full remembrance of his overwhelming difficulties he is entitled to be judged by his countrymen.

NO FURTHER REDUCTION IN ARMY IN INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu emphasised that his undertaking that there would be no further reduction in the army in India, pending enquiry of the Sub-Committee of Imperial Defence, was being and would be strictly adhered to.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO PRESENT BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that the budget will be introduced on April 25th by himself owing to Sir Robert Horne's pre-occupations in the coal strike.

SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

AGREEMENT ON REDUCTION IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

The ship-building employers and the ship-building trade unions have reached an agreement by which the wages will be reduced by three shillings a week on May 1st and further three shillings on May 30th.

"REFORMED COUNCILS NO SHAM!"

LORD CHELMSFORD AND N. C. O.

"EARLY COLLAPSE" FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

Lord Chelmsford has arrived in London. In course of an interview Lord Chelmsford held very optimistic views as to India's future and declared that the Legislative Councils had already demonstrated that they were not sham but reality and had displayed a great sense of balance and responsibility.

Lord Chelmsford foreshadowed an early collapse of Non-cooperation.

DOCTOR RECHID BEY IN LONDON.

AS REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGORA GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

Doctor Rechid Bey, the representative of the Angora Government, arrives in London on April 20th from Paris.

The Aga Khan is expected in London shortly.

INDIAN KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

REPRESENTATION AT 10, DOWNING STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

Messrs. Chotani and Kidwai yesterday had a lengthy interview with Mr. Philip Kerr at 10, Downing Street and fully explained the Indian point of view with regard to Palestine, Thrace and Smyrna. Mr. Kerr was very sympathetic.

MR. TAGORE IN PARIS.

TO LECTURE ON "INDIAN FOLK RELIGION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

A Paris message states that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is staying in Paris, is going to give a lecture in English on "An Indian Folk Religion" on April 21st.

PECULATION BY PERSIAN CABINET MEMBERS.

TWO ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m. April 21.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that two members of the Cabinet of Vosough-ed-Dowleh had been arrested and charged with peculation as well as a number of other persons. These ex-Ministers had previously been assured of the good offices and support of His Majesty's Government, which therefore would see that the trial was conducted impartially. Representations to this end had been made through the legation. There was no desire on our part to interfere with any incontestably just claims which might be established by the Persian Government.

TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

BRITAIN TO MAINTAIN ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had agreed with the Allies to maintain the attitude of the neutrality during the present Turco-Greek hostilities. This would cover Constantinople which the Allies had occupied.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-KAISERIN.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

A Berlin message states that sombre scenes were witnessed on the arrival of the remains of the ex-Kaiserin at the Wildpark Station near Potsdam. The ex-Crown Princess, the younger members of the former Imperial Family, the former court dignitaries and a party of ex-officers awaited the train. Many wreaths which were presented at various stations en route from Holland covered the coffin, over which an all-night vigil was kept by the officers of the regiments of which the ex-Kaiser was the honorary colonel. A huge procession including uniformed officers and privates followed the remains to Potsdam where enormous crowds were gathered.

ARMED CIVILIANS AT DRILL.

SURPRISED BY CROWN FORCES.

FIVE "REBELS" KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

The Crown forces yesterday surprised the armed civilians drilling at Ballymurphy, County Carlow. A hot engagement ensued and five rebels were killed, two wounded and six captured, also quantities of arms and equipment. The Crown forces suffered no casualties.

PREMIER ON IRISH PEACE.

REPLY TO THE BISHOPS' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

Replying to the appeal of the bishops on behalf of Ireland Mr. Lloyd George said he most heartily sympathised with the desire to bring about peace with a contented Ireland. He denounced the Sinn Fein reign of terror and declared that in the circumstances the Government policy was the only practicable one. The Irish Republican Army still believed that they could ultimately win the Republic by continuing the fight. So long as the Sinn Fein leaders stood in this position and received the support of their countrymen, settlement was impossible. He was willing and anxious to discuss any and every road which promised to lea to reconciliation. He fully recognised that force was no remedy and that reason an goodwill would alone lead to the final goal but abandonment at present would be surrender to violence, crime and separation

FAILURE OF GERMAN OVERTURES.

COUNTER-PROPOSALS LARGELY RECAPITULATION OF OLD ONES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m. April 21.

A Paris message states that according to the latest advices Germany, as the result of the failure of her recent overtures to the Cabinets at Berne, Prague, Washington and Brussels, has abandoned her attempt to find an intermediary to convey to the Allies her new counter-proposals, which are believed to be, largely a recapitulation of the proposals made in London on March 7th. Meanwhile, the Reparations Commission is completing the estimate of the amount of reparations to be claimed from the Germans on May 1st and the French experts are continuing their examination of the economic and military penalties to be applied in the event of Germany's continued refusal to meet her obligations.

According to the "Echo de Paris" fresh territory to be occupied in the Ruhr region excludes the districts of Hamm and Iserlohn but includes Elderfield. The total area of fresh occupation is seventy-five kilometres long by twenty-five kilometres wide The population is four millions. It is believed that seven divisions will be ample for the task.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT HYTHE.

QUESTION OF GERMAN REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 21.

M. Briand and General Weygand are coming from Paris to attend an informal Allied Conference at Hythe during week-end at Sir Philip Sassoon's home at Lympne, the historic scene of previous conferences. Germany now has only twelve days in which to make a satisfactory proposal for the payment of six hundred million sterling which is due on May 1st in order to avoid new coercive measures.

REICHSBANK RESERVES.

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO COLOGNE OR COBLENTZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 21.

A Paris message states that the Reichsbank reserves are to be transferred to the Cologne or Coblentz branches of the Reichsbank where they will be allowed to appear on the balance-sheet, but cannot be disposed of without the permission of the Reparations Commission. The statement shows that steps have been taken in consequence of Germany's disregard of Clause 236 of the Peace Treaty, notwithstanding warning and the Germans are given until April 22nd to comply. The reserves will be security for German reparations and obligations. If compliance is refused the Commission will demand immediate surrender of the metal reserves.

Official & Personal.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from 3rd June 1921.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Fakhiruddin, Minister of Education, left for Cuttac on Wednesday night on tour.

MONEY OR THE MOTHERLAND?

HEROIC STRUGGLE AT MULSHI PETHA.

TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHIS.

MAVLAS KEEP TATA CO AT BAY.

WILL MAHARASHTRA RESPOND TO THE CALL?

(From our Special Commissioner.)
POONA, April 20.

"You are out to bury our lands—our dearest and nearest—under the water, why not bury us along with them?" This is the prayer of the Mavlas, who began Satyagraha on Saturday last in the Mulshi Peta. The Mavla says, in effect: "You want to wound my land—the land of my fore fathers, the land, where, in my quiet moments I had thought, would be born my children and children's children—you want to wound that land, why not your are wound me first; at least my blood will soothe the pain of my motherland. You want to put stone and mortar on the heart of any land, place it on my heart first; your foundation will be all the stronger. An eternal both is projected for my land, I am prepared for it first." And this is exactly what has been faced by two thousand Mavlas that have been found lying for the last two days on the ground which is now the scene of Tata companies' activity.

VARIOUS EXPEDIENTS FAIL.

Of course, however autocratic the capitalists and bureaucratic machineries would be, they could not, at least on the first two days, bend the Mavlas into submission. The Tata Company men tried every means and had to retire disappointed. Mr. Cameron and Mr. Bhabha, the brain power of the Tatas, thought of so many cunning devises; they all failed. First were employed the Mahratta labourers, who refused to work against the interests and Soul Force of their fellow countrymen. Then were tried the Tamil labourers, who too could not make their hearts harder than their retired comrades. Last came the women before whom the Mavlas and their leaders prostrated, assuring no violence nor deliberate touch. However low may these women be placed in society, because they are labourers, surely they are not so degraded as to trample upon the bodies of their afflicted brothers. They too went back.

ORDEAL OF SCORCHING WATER.

What should be the next move? Tatas, represented by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Bhabha, thought of a means: it was to pour scorchingly hot water on the Satyagrahis lying on the ground. Of course, it is denied that the water was boiled, but it is asserted that it became hot while running through the heated hose. Whatever it may be, whether it was deliberately boiled or whether it became hot while running through the heated hose, the fact remains that the brave Satyagrahis had a hot shower bath, yet they defied and the work had to be suspended.

Mr. Cameron and Baabha having suggested pourparls with Mr. Kelkar, the latter agreed to an informal meeting between the Company officials on the one hand and the leading sympathisers and leaders of the Mavlas on the other hand, the principal condition being that till Tuesday evening the company should suspend work and naturally the men stopped offering Satyagraha. So there is the truce. This preliminary victory of the Mavles must be attributed more to the absolute non-violent character of the struggle than even to their firm and bold resolve to undergo any sacrifice—which means even sacrificing their lives.

A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

On Monday morning was held the informal meeting at the "Kesari" office. This preliminary, let us hope, Peace Conference being not open to the Press what transpired at the meeting is not public property yet; but it is stated in responsible quarters that both the parties put forth their view points as strongly as they could. Though there was no definite outcome of this "Conference," from the points given below the readers of the "Chronicle" will be in a position to weigh the arguments of the two sides and form their over judgment as to the merit of this noble struggle.

The company claims:—

(1) One and a half lakh horse power Electricity will be created by the Mulshi Peta Dam.

(2) It will save five lakhs twenty-fivte thousand tons coal every year. This quality of coal, at the present rate, costs one crore and 88 lakhs.

(3) This saving of coal means a corresponding saving of one crore and seven and a half lakh rupees worth fuel to the Bombay mill-owners.

(4) Five lakhs and twenty-five thousand tons, coal require 26,250 waggons. These will be saved and can be utilised for other purposes.

(5) Water once used can be directed for agricultural purposes after electric power is created.

(6) Electricity thus created will give work to three lakhs labourers, if the same is utilised for cotton mills, and every day 5½ lakhs yards cloth will be manufactured.

(7) It will also serve the railways and there will be increasing traffic between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan and Colaba and Virar. This will also encourage development of Salsette and other suburbs of Bombay. Electric trains between Victoria Terminus and Igatpuri and Victoria Terminus and Poona will bring prosperity to the population.

NOT MUCH OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

(8) Only 8 per cent. of the Tata company's capital is foreign. The Tatas have sold 40 per cent. of the capital to the public and 60 per cent. have been reserved by them. Out of the reserve capital the Tatas own very little. Only one of the Directors of the Tatas is a European.

(9) The catchment area of the Dam will be one hundred square miles while the portion of land actually sunk under water will be 17 miles.

(10) The number of Mavles to be ousted from their lands is not 15,000 but 2,000.

(11) The work of the dam will go on for six or seven years. All the Mavles of Mulshi Peta can, if they wish, work as labourers on the works. The Mavlas, at present, get only sixty to eighty rupees by working for three months in their fields; they can easily earns Rs. 250 per year by toiling on the Tata works. Besides, they will learn manners and be smart. The money that they will save after seven years work will more than compensate for their lands.

(12) The railway line which is being constructed for the Dam will be of immense service to the population.

MAVLAS' CONTENTIONS.

These are the arguments of the Tata Company. The Mavlas' answers to them are enunciated below:—

(1) This is essentially a struggle between the proleteriat and the Capitalists. Our Indian Capitalists must remember that the germ of bolshevism is to be found in the projects that go to benefit the classes and deprive the masses of their all. The Mulshi project of the Tatas is essentially of this type and they are warned that if they persist in copying the examples of their Western fraternity they will be doing a distinct disservice to and invite more discontent in the land.

(2) Even the Western nations have now realised the folly of their past false steps and have began to encourage peasantry, while the Tatas mean to destroy its last relics in Maharashtra.

(4) Even if the figures, given by the company about the saving of coal and [illegible] the Bombay millowners are [illegible] money to rect, is it just and [illegible] taken to be correct Mavles [illegible] equitable that the poor Mavles [illegible] Mulshi should suffer for enriching the already fat purses of the Bombay Capitalists?

(5) If it is argued that the economy in the mill expenses will mean a corresponding decrease in cost of cloth, the masses must say that they have lost all faith in these money-grabbers who are out to fleece the populace for their own personal benefit of anybody questions this, he should look back to the history of the war days.

(6) As for the water being used towards the agricultural purposes, the fact must be taken into consideration that no such water is yet used at Khapoli.

(7) If Bombay desires to be developed, there are ample lands near about Bombay, why rob Peter to pay Paul?

(8) The comforts that will be brought in by electrical trains will be, so far as the present expenses goes be, for the richer classes travelling by the 1st and 2nd classes. There is no hope of ameliorating the lot of the 3rd class passengers.

TATA'S INSULTING OFFER.

(9) Sentiment is above everything—including money. Tata's offer to the Mavlas to enroll them as labourers is simply insulting. What would the Tatas feel if they are to-morrow told by a Super-Tata that he will purchase their concern and that they could live a happy life in his employ?

(11) The Tata's appeal to patriotism of the Mavlas. Are they prepared to nationalise their project?

(12) The Land Acquisition Act under which the lands are being acquired, is itself an unjust law and acts done under it cannot be supported. The Government wanted money so many times for national purposes. Why have they, upto now not passed, a capital Acquisition Act?

(13) The Tatas have begun work before legally acquiring the land of the Mavlas. The notice served on the Mavlas under clauses 4 of the Land Acquisition Act is only regarding preliminary enquiries and yet the Tatas are erecting work of a permanent nature and placed that they have spent large sums on them. Surely, they are responsible for the waste of money occured by their own illegal action!

(14) The land where the Tatas have been digging for the wall of the dam is only leased to them and yet they are playing havoc with the land against the will of the owners. They have erected brick and mortar factories on lands which are not even leased to them; and they have not the suffi-

(Continued on next page.

NANKANA CASE HEARING.

HOW SIKHS WERE SHOT DOWN.

APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 20.

Hearing of the Nankana Case was resumed to-day at the Central Jail before Mr. Ferguson, Special Magistrate. Examination of Gomi Das, approver, by public prosecutor was concluded to-day. In the course of his evidence the approver described the murders of Akali Sikhs at the Gurdwara and the part taken by various accused in the affair. He stated that Mahant Narain Das from time to time encouraged and instructed his men to kill the Sikhs who had hidden themselves in different parts of the Gurdwara and described how the accused shot down the Sikhs from the roof of the Gurdwara. He further stated that some of the accused went in the kothas with guns and pistols and others with sticks and he remined standing outside. The men who went inside remained in for about a half or a quarter of an hour. When they came out witness saw many of the weapons covered with blood.

Witness then deposed that Mahant Narain Das was on a white horse with a pistol encouraging his people to attack the Sikhs. Five or six Sikhs ran towards brick kilns. Rihana was about to fire when a Sikh broke his arm. One of the Sikhs was fired upon by Mahant Narain Das by a pistol, the attack proving fatal. The approver then gave details as to how some of the other accused under orders of the Mahant pursued the remaining Sikhs in different directions and stated that after the work of killing had been finished the Pathans and other accused under orders of the Mahant dragged the corpses of the Sikhs on the platform of the Gurdwara and burnt them with wood and kerosine oil. Those killed outside the Gurdwara were burnt on the potter kilns. Bodies of the four persons, one of whom belonged to the Mahant's party were however left unburnt. The approver then described how he was arrested also the identification parade at which he identified various accused.

Ladha, another approver was the next witness examined to-day. He described in detail the preparation made by the Mahant to protect the Gurdwara against the attacks of the Akhalis. On receipt of rumours of the imminent visit of Akali Jatha to Nankana Sahib the Mahant went to Lahore twice or thrice to consult Baba Kartal Singh Bedi and other and also interviewed the Commissioner of Lahore in company with Kartar Singh Bedi and told him that he would rataer give up the possession of the Gurdwara to Government than to the Akalis. Witness who was present at the interview saw the Mahant placing the keys of the Gurdwara before the Commissioner and saying that he would not return to Nankana. The Commissioner said that it was a religious affair and he could not interfere. The Mahant then returned to Nankana and a few days later was again going to Lahore to attend the Sanatan Sikh Conference when at the railway station information was brought to him that the Akalis were coming to attack the Gurdwara. The Mahant got down from the train, proceeded to Gurdwara and collected his men, but during the night no Akalis came. In the morning however the Akalis did come and entered the Gurdwara. Witness then described how the Sikhs were killed and dragged out of the hiding places and their corpses burnt by Mahant's men. This approver's evidence on this point was similar to that of Gori Das, the previous approver. There were two more approvers, Farid and Taqiulla to be examined by the Court but as they could only give evidence in Pushto and a suitable interpreter not being available the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

GOVT. ADHERE TO PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 21.

It is understood that the standing Committee on the "Transferred subjects" has recommended Government to adhere to the promised contribution of one lakh for the initial, and Rs. 25,000 for the recurring expenditure to the proposed Technological Institute to be started by the Tatas at Jamshedpur. It is suggested that the Government should press the claims of this province for having seats reserved annually for the students of Bihar and Orissa in the Institute.

PUBLICITY BOARD CONSTITUTION.

An official announcement has just been made regarding the constitutions and policy of the Publicity Board for the Province. Khan Bahadur Fakhiruddin is the Chairman of the Board, which will consist of 25 members including the Hon. Le Mesurier and Hon. Krishna Sahay, Members of the Executive Council, the Hon. M. S. Das, Minister, and Maharajadhiraja of Dharbanga. Other members are the non-officials representing the Hindu, Mahomedan, Anglo-Indian, and European communities, including Zamindars and several members of the Legislative Council.

As regards the policy, the Board will direct its attention to the spread of useful information relative to matters bearing on the welfare of the people, such as co-operation, sanitation, and improvement of agriculture. The Board will also undertake active educational movement for the purpose of counteracting the harmful influences of Non-Cooperation movement. The local non-official committees are being formed in different districts to help in this work.

MAHOMEDANS VS. PANCHAMAS.

SERIOUS FRACAS AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 20.

A serious disturbance occurred in Choolai yesterday necessitating the summoning of the Reserve Police. On Monday last (it is understood) Mahomedans in large numbers waylaid a batch of Panchama coolies returning to work after their midday meal. The Mahomedans overpowered the Panchamas and Ponnuswamy, an employee in the Buckingham Mills, was seriously injured. He was removed to the General Hospital, but died after an operation yesterday. The Panchamas went to fetch the dead body, when they were again attacked by Mahomedans with the result a free fight ensued. Mr. A. G. Happell, Deputy Commissioner and Inspector Hankinson arrived on the scene with the Reserve City Police and after a talk with the leaders on both sides brought the disturbance to an end. It is stated that the chief participants in the fracas were the Panchama coolies of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and Mahomedans living in the neighbourhood of Smithfield Market.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 21.

Another disturbance occurred yesterday at Puliantope near Choolai, the opposing parties being Panchamas and Mahomedans. As previously reported, the fight between the two classes took place on the 18th instant in which Panchama Punnuswami was seriously injured, and subsequently died in the General Hospital. Yesterday, Panchamas refused to carry out his cremation as the police did not arrest his assailants. However Panchamas were prevailed upon and it was eventually settled that the cremation should take place at one p.m. and police mustered strong to prevent any mishap. But at the last moment four Mahomedan huts in Puliantope suddenly caught fire and Mahomedan residents of the locality accused Panchamas of nicendiarism. Confusion followed but nothing serious except some stone-throwing occurred. The fire was speedily put out.

NAGPUR DACOITY CASE.

6 ACQUITTED 5 : CONVICTED,

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

Khan Bahadur E. Jacob, First Class Magistrate delivered judgment acquitting six persons out of eleven who were charged for dacoity under Section 395 I.P.C. in connection with the wrecking of liquor shops on the night of the 27th ultimo.

The remaining five persons including three who were caught on the spot and arrested by the District Magistrate, Inspector-General of Police, and the District Superintendent of Police were convicted and sentenced as follows:—Mahadeo Dhobi to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, and Mahbub, Ganpat Teli, Kisan Kosti, and V. Raghunath Barai, to two years rigorous imprisonment.

During the course of the judgment the court observed that owing to Non-Cooperation movement going on in Nagpur, there has been a lot of commotion among the people of Nagpur. Though non-violence is outwardly preached, in actual practice violence has resulted. Anti-drink campaign which may or may not be one of the objects of Non-Cooperation preached with a view to dissuade the people from taking to drink. Persuasion was probably outwardly preached, but the result had been wreckless destruction and the looting of liquor shops. This first occurred on 23rd February but owing to meetings having been stopped for a period of one month nothing occurred till that period expired. It expired on the 24th March. Meetings commenced, speeches of a violent nature were delivered with the result a number of liquor shops were again destroyed on the night of the 27th March, the last one to suffer being the foreign liquor shop of Messrs. Ayodhya Pershad and Co., where property worth about Rs. 15,000 and notes and cash, worth about 2050, were destroyed and looted.

LORD READING ARRIVES IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 20.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived to-day and had a splendid reception. Their Excellencies alighted at the railway station at about four o'clock and drove along the Mall, escorted by His Excellency's bodyguards. Crowds gathered at the railway station, maidan and the approaches to the Viceregal lodge and greeted their Excellencies. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen warmly welcomed their Excellencies at the Vicergal Lodge, who walked round and shook hands with all present. A Viceregal salute of 31 guns was fired.

LORD SINHA VISIT BHEBANESWAR.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 20.

Lord Sinha on the 17th morning paid a visit to Bhebaneswar about 30 miles from Puri. H. E. was accorded a hearty reception by the members of the Temple Committee and the members of the Digamber Jain Association presented a welcome address. In the course of a brief reply, the Governor alluded to the good work of the community in relieving distress and providing charitable institutions. After visiting Udyagni and Khudgiri, Lord Sinha and party returned to Puri in the evening.

MONEY OR THE MOTHERLAND.?

(Continued from previous page.)

cient courtesy to reply to the legal notices served upon them.

(15) Why did the Tatas refuse to offer shares to the Mavlas for the compensation money?

WANTED—ASSURANCE FROM GOVERNMENT.

(16) While speaking on Mr. Gupte's resolution in last Council session Sir George Curtis, on behalf of the Government, had offered to give a public assurance within eight days. Nearly eight weeks have been passed, and the assurance is not yet forthcoming.

(17) Under the Industrial Commissions Recommendations, it is essential that provision must be made for those who are deprived of their lands for such purposes. Acquisition first and provision afterwards is like putting the cart before the horse.

(18) Why should not the compensation be settled by a Panch instead of by an official appointed by Government?

These are the principal terms of the dispute of this struggle between the proletariate and capitalists aided by Government.

The question is what is Maharashtra going to do for the Mavlas who two hundred years ago, with Shivaji, died for and conquered Maharshtra. Is Maharashtra going to sit silent or is it going to rescue their Motherland for the Mavlas? This is the appeal of the Satyagraha Committee and it is expected Maharashtra will come forward with generous help.

A FUTILE SAMJAVING !

"WE WANT OUR MOTHERLAND NOT COMPENSATION."

(From our Special Commissioner.)

POONA, April 21.

The Tata Company has stopped work of the dam. Yesterday and to-day the Company did not proceed with the work except of a very sundry nature, and pouring water on the wall already half built. The Mavlas gather at the dam from seven o'clock in the morning, but naturally they have not got to offer Satyagraha. The police and the Volunteers are ready for the emergency which, by the grace of God has upto now not arisen. Everything is going on peacefully and the officials and Satyagraha leaders are getting on well. The Mavlas, to-day, while considering the Collector's letter offering extremely liberal compensation in money and land, once again declared in the presence of Government and police officials that they did not want any thing except their own motherland.

COLLECTOR'S ASSURANCE.

MAVLAS' FIRM INTENTION NOT TO PART WITH LAND

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 21.

After the meeting at Poona of representatives of Tata Co., and leaders of mavlas regarding Mulshi Peta works the Collector of Poona wrote to the Satyagraha Sahyak Mandal to the effect that Government was prepared to do its utmost to find land as comperation for the expropriated ryots, and, further, that Government declared that their policy regarding Mulshi Peta Scheme was, firstly, that the work was to be carried on, secondly, Government would spare no efforts to find land for those who wished to settle elsewhere; thirdly extremely liberal compensation to those who wished to take cash.

Messrs. Paranjpe, Bhopatkar, Ghokale, Kavade, and Dr. Phatak proceeded to Mulshi Peta to-day and there a meeting of Mavlas was held under the presidentship of Prof. Paranjpe. Bhopakar literally translated the letter of the Collector to them. The same was explained by the President who adjourned the meeting for an hour for giving time for consideration. The meeting reassembled at twelve noon. The President asked them to give their opinion as to whether they were ready to accept land in exchange, or money as compensation, or whether they would retain their present lands. Votes were taken and none voted for the first two alternatives. They emphatically and unanimously declared that they would not part with their lands under any circumstances. Work was not been resumed yesterday or to-day.

DECCAN LIBERAL PARTY'S SYMPATHY

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 21.

The Executive Committee of the Deccan Liberal Party has passed the following resolutions at its meeting held on the 20th instant:—

The Executive Committee of the Deccan Liberal Party strongly protests against the delay on the part of the Government in publishing, for the information of the public, the agreement between the Tata Hydro-Electric Co., and the Government regarding the Mulshi Pettah project and urges upon the attention of the Government the need of making due provision for the resettlement of the expropriated agriculturists before proceeding with the scheme.

The Committee further requests the Government to see that public interest are adequately safeguarded in the proposed agreement with the Tata Company and the community receives a proper share in its profits.

The Committee feels that the agreement should not be finally executed till a full opportunity has been given to the public to criticise it and propose modifications in it, if necessary.

NAGPUR FIRING ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE VISITS PLACES OF FIRING.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

All the members of the Committee enquiring into the circumstances under which the firing occurred at Nagpur, on the 28th ultimo, visited this morning several places where the firing occurred and inspected and interviewed the people of that locality. Three arrested persons were examined but they gave no clue of what had happened and stated that they were arrested by the police at different places and were taken to the police Kotwali walking and not in any conveyance and they knew nothing of stoning and firing.

Nawazish Hussain and Gulam Rasool, Sub-Inspectors of Police, were examined. Both witnesses stated that there was heavy stoning from all sides. Nawazish Hussain stated that he only had heard shots fired but he did not know who ordered the firing. Gulam Rasool Sub-Inspector, also stated that there was heavy stoning and when the mob did not listen to Captain Armitage's appeal to disperse, he ordered to fire. Witness further stated that some police were also throwing stones at the mob in return. The Committee will again sit to-morrow.

GOVT OF INDIA.

RESHUFFLING OF PORTFOLIOS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The "Capital" publishes the scheme the reshuffling of portfolios in the Government of India which was Lord Chelmsford's last administrative action. The paper understands only education, revenue, agriculture, commerce, industry departments are affected, and the rearrangement is provisional.

Mr. Shafi will have charge of education, public health, medical services, local self-government, land revenue, famine relief, civil, veterinary, meteorology and surveys.

Mr. Sarma will run the posts and telegraphs, irrigation, internal navigation, tramways, aviation and roads traffic.

Sir Thomas Holland will control commerce, trade, railways ports, docks, technical education, forest and agriculture.

The whole scheme however awaits the final sanction of Lord Reading and orders may be expected shortly.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE FEDERATION.

H. H. AGAKHAN TO LEAD IT FOR 3 YEARS.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit writes:—

"It gives me much pleasure in announcing that H. H. the Agakhan is amongst the many who have already consented to join the Indian Progressive Party, which, in view of the support it has received from various centres in India, will be known as the Indian Progressive Federation." H. H. the Agkhan has also agreed to lead the Party for 3 years after his return to India.

(2). The Rules and the Statement of Policy are now under consideration, but it will not be possible to issue them to the public before June next, as they must obviously receive the consent of the President-elect.

(3). Arrangements are being made open propagandist work simultaneously in England and in India as early as possible.

(4). The English office of the Federation will be maintained under the supervision of Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak who will act as the Honorary Secretary of the Federation in England.

(5). Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretaries, Treasurers and Trustees will be elected in June.

(6). Intending members are requested to communicate at my address, No. 359, Hornby Road, Bombay."

O & R. STRIKE CONTINUES

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 21.

The O. and R. Railway strike still continues. The rumours that leaders are making men to stick to the strike appear to be baseless and the Railway authorities have apparently determined not to give in.

SERIOUS OF THEFTS.

A succession of thefts of jewellery from Europeans has taken place recently. Mrs Villiers was robbed of silver and jewellery to the value of Rs. 7,000, Mr. Brown of the Canning College lost a valuable collection of Indian silver, and Mrs. O'Donnell in the next bunglow to his, was robbed of valuable jewellery. Dr. Irene Shenton, of Sha Najaf Road, was recently awakened by three men trying to get into her house. She discharged a pistol, and the men decamped, and on going out she found her chowkidar tied up.

MR. GANDHI AT GODHRA.

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, April 21.

On the evening of the 15th instant Mr. Gandhi addressed a large meeting of 12,000 people at Godhra. After opening a national school on the 17th instant. Mr. Gandhi motored to Kalol where he addressed public meetings of females and depressed classes. At Godhra in response to his appeal for funds nine hundred rupees in cash and jewels worth about five hundred rupees were offered. (A.P.)

PERMISSION FOR PROCESSION REFUSED.

NATIONALIST WORKERS SENT TO JAIL

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) April 20.

The Secretaries of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees of Jacobabad applied to the police for permission for procession in honour of Munshi Khudbax, a Khilafat worker, who was returning after one year's imprisonment. Permission was not granted; the people, however, did gather at the station in large number. The Police thereupon prosecuted both the secretaries under Police Act for taking part in a procession without permission. The accused are now in jail on five days imprisonment.

THE UBIQUITIOUS PRESS ACT

MORE PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Under the Indian Press Act of 1910, the Governor in Council has forfeited to His Majesty copies of the pamphlet entitled "Nasvat-ur-Islam" and all other documents containing copies of translations of or extracts from the said pamphlet, (2) an Urdu leaflet entitled "Congress Bhajan" printed at Al Adal press at Bankipur and all other documents containing copies or translation of or extracts from the said leaflet and (3) "Bharatha Sithamulu" written by Subramnia Bagthavathsalu, teacher in the National College, Guntur and printed at the Chandrika Press, Guntur and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the said pamphlet as each of these pamphlets contains matter objectionable under different sections and sub-sections of the Press Act.

ARREST OF A BENGALEE YOUTH

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A Bengalee youth named Harisadan was arrested by the Howrah Police, when a rusty gun, a pistol, and some other articles were seized. The man though alleged to be poor is reported to have been visiting his village thrice in a taxi returning to Calcutta in the same taxi late at night. The suspect has been released on bail pending an enquiry.

MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE.

MR. GHANDHI TO ATTEND.

(Associated Press.)

BASSEIN, April 21.

Mr. Gandhi has consented to attend the first Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Bassein in the first week of May.

RANGOON NEWS.

RLY STRIK CONTINUES

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 21.

Burma Railway strike situation remains unaltered. The company has withdrawn notices of eviction of strikers from railway quarters after consultation with the Commissioner, Pegu Division.

Rangoon Turf Club racing programme proposes to reduce a number of meetings to 26, apart from charity meetings. Meetings will be held at Kamabe Park.

MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Major A. J. E. Russell has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras.

It is understood that when Mr. R. A. Graham, I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of Madras goes on leave Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S, Collector of Tanjore will act for him.

Mr. H. G. Stokes on return from leave will be posted as a member of the Board of Revenue.

A SOLUTION OF FUEL SHORTAGE.

The foundation stone of the first of a series of plants for the production of liquid fuels which are being erected by Carbon Products Ltd. of 9-11, Apollo Street was laid at Vikroli situated about fourteen miles away from Bombay on Saturday last.

This is quite a new development for India and promises to go far to solve the problem of fuel shortage and of importing motor spirit, fuel oil and lubricating oils from distant and foreign countries and to give a supply from Indian materials at a cheaper rate than hitherto and also help to solve the vexed question of exchange. The first unit will produce 2,000 gallons daily as well as 50 tons of semi-coke and gas equal to 4,000 horse-power per hour which can be utilised as power and especially for the cheap production of bleaching liquor which is much superior to bleaching powder and essential to Bombay mill industry and for purposes of general sanitation. It is expected that the first building will be ready in six weeks. A part of the plant is already in Bombay and the remainder in transit. The Oil Refinery portion of the plant will be at once erected and it is expected that by the end of October genuine Swedish products of this class will be on the market in the history of Indian industrial development.

The factory is situated on both rail and road, occupying about 6 acres of land most suitable for storage tanks and pipelines which have already been laid out by technical advisers and this work is rapidly approaching completion.

"KEEP FREEDOM'S FLAG FLYING."

"CHECK TIDE OF REPRESSION."

WANTED FEARLESS MISSIONARIES.

SWAMI SATYA DEVE'S APPEAL.

Swami Satya Deve writes us as under date April 14:—

"The time of fighting out the demon Criminal Procedure Code, 144, has come. I have decided to champion the cause of Freedom of Speech and disobey the order on Sunday, the 1st May 1921. My eyes are not in good condition, and they need best medical aid. I am physically unfit to delivere any speech, yet at the call of conscience and at the risk of my eye-sight, I am going to defend the great principle.

"Strong, energetic and fearless missionaries are wanted to preach the gospel of Freedom in Kamayan Hill for the months of May, June and July. They shall have to deliver lectures, distribute pamphlets and establish Congress Committees all over the Hills. The tide of repression is in full swing, in these Hills and patriotic youngmen are urgently required to keep the flag of Freedom flying. I hope the Secretaries of Swaraj Ashramas will send their best men to take up the work when I am in Jail and free the Himalayas from bureaucratic tyranny which is out to suppress the just national aspirations of the people to here."

PROOF POSITIVE OF "NEW ERA" !

EDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT EXTENDED

IN DISTRICTS OF LAHORE, AMRITSAR AND SHEIKHPURA

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 21.

The following press communique is issued:—The Punjab Government has with the approval of the Government of India have declared the Districts of Lahore, Amritsar, and Sheikpura to be proclaimed areas for a further period of six months with effect from the 25th of April 1921, the date on which the further declaration of these areas under the Act ceased to be operative. The Punjab Government acknowledges the cordial co-operation of the Legislative Council during the session now completed, and the progress towards a good understanding which that co-operation has effected. Unfortunately, excitement of a dangerous kind continues in the Central Punjab, and incitements to violence and disorder are frequently given at meetings held under cover of legal exemptions. In view of these facts, the Punjab Government does not feel justified in withdrawing the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act at present, nor will it be able to do so until it is satisfied that, with the withdrawal of the Act, incitements to violence and disorder will cease. The present indications are clear that this condition is not yet fulfilled. The Punjab Government has, therefore, been compelled, regretfully, to decide that the extention of the application of the Act to the three districts for a further period of six months, is necessary in the interests of order and tranquility.

ARREST OF MAULVI KHADIMALI.

SEQUEL TO A MUNICIPAL ELECTION CONTEST.

(Associated Press.)

JHANSI, April 21

Quite a sensation has been created in the city by the arrest of Maulvi Khadimali, President of Jhansi Khilafat Committee, under Sections 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

In the first week of January last five members of the Jhansi Municipal Board were socially boycotted as they would not sign a certain motion. Instead of signing the motion those members resigned their seats. The 15th of April was fixed for receiving nomination papers. Maulvi Khadimali was put up by Khalifat Committee for one seat which was contested by another gentleman. Maulvi Sahib produced two papers before the executive officer at noon, which were against some rules, and he was informed about it. He went away and came back with another nomination paper at 2/30, and this paper is the basis of the charge as it is alleged to contain three out of five names as forged. The objection was raised by the contesting candidate. The 16th April was fixed for scrutiny of nomination papers. Bail has been refused.

ARREST OF SARDAR PARPAP SINGH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 21.

Sardar Partap Singh, the new Editor of the "Akali," the vernacular Nationalist daily of the Sikhs, who had been editing the paper since the conviction and sentence of Sardar Mangal Singh, the previous Editor, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, was arrested yesterday under section 124 A I. P. C. He will be shortly put on his trial.

WOODROW WILSON.

A "MORAL AND PERSONAL TRAGEDY"

("THE NATION AND THE ATHENÆUM.")

This week's retirement of Woodrow Wilson into the tempered oblivion of ex-Presidency is an irresistible temptation to moralizers. What a sermon upon the vanity of human wishes! For among the little list of men whom the tumultuous tide of the war lifted to a dizzy height of fame and worship and then let down into the depths, the ex-President hold a unique position. His case alone carries all the authentic marks of human tragedy, upon the highest plane. Other lesser figures intervened form time to time, soldiers or statesmen, bringing a momentary hope of victory or of pacific settlement which should release the world from its long torture. But these hopes were too slender, the moral and material resources on which they rested too exiguous to command the world's confidence. Only when the word of the great President began to float across the Atlantic into ears deadened with the noise of battle, did we begin to believe that the Lord had raised up a new Prophet, with a Message of Salvation. No man, we felt standing in his own strength, would dare to utter these high political commandments. The inspiration of the great American democracy, the latest and the tallest child of liberty, lay in these words. America was not in the war when first they came. Indeed, it seemed at first as if the guarantee of her great mission rested in this aloofness. For only a disinterested nation can help justice to prevail in the day of judgment. This was undoubtedly the first concern of Woodrow Wilson—to keep his nation out of the war in order to conserve the whole strength and authority of America for an early and an equitable settlement.

Even before the war, it may rightly be claimed that the President conceived for his country the moral leadership of the world. Take this striking passage from his Fourth of July address 1914:—

"My dream is that as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America, it will turn to America for those moral inspirations which he at the basis of all freedom: that the world will never fear America unless it feels that it is engaged in some enterprise which is inconsistent with the right of humanity."

It is part of the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson that neither he nor any sincere American can to-day repeat these words. But no one who knows Mr. Wilson or his country can doubt that when he spoke them they were the passionate desire of his heart and the profound belief of his mind. In this faith when the war came, and America as yet stood out, he solemnly dedicated her to the post of world arbiter. There was nothing arrogant or at all excessive in his vision. When Europe was weary of its war, broken in resources and perhaps contrite in spirit, to what other earthly providence could it turn? Then would come the great moral opportunity for America. His country stood firmly and enthusiastically behind him in the autumn of 1916, and gave him the full right to speak as he was speaking.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

If American could have stood out! But America could not stand out. War blinds and maddens its executants, and Germany's madness inevitably drew in America. This was the first step in the spiritual tragedy, for the entrance of America into the war, however, politically necessary, began at once to waste the moral capital of her great mission of impartial peacemaker. It is a part explanation of the collapse of the President at Versailles that he failed adequately to realize that virtue had gone out of him as a necessary implication of American belligerency. He had issued his Fourteen Points, the greatest and the truest application of the moral law to be collective conduct of nations ever enunciated by any man in a position of authority. Was he deceived into a conviction that the inherent virtue of these moral truths must soften the hearts and convince the intellects of hardened, war-scared European statesmen? He was not without excuse for this belief. The liberals of Europe had responded with joyful enthusiasm to this splendid expression of their heart's desire. Even the accredited statesmen of the warring nations had done something more than lip-service. For they had formally adopted the points and their exegesis, and had offered them to Germany as the basis of the peace Germany laid down her arms upon this express stipulation. The Word seemed already to have blossomed into the Deed.

THE BETRAYAL.

The perfidy of this betrayal has never yet been branded as it ought upon whatever substitute for conscience the Allied representative possess. How should Mr. Wilson have known that those diplomats merely saw in his principles a bait for Germany and had no intention whatsoever of applying them to the conditions of peace which this successful trick placed them in a position to impose? It is true that Mr. Wilson was not an innocent professor, rushing suddenly into the arena of politics, a natural prey for the beasts or gladiators that abound there His acquaintance with American politicians, indeed with the special New Jersey brand, had been fairly long and intimate. He knew something of the gulf which lay between profession and practice. Could he have supposed that the more elevated and responsible statesmen of Europe were prepared to stoop to fouler play than ever stained the annals of New Jersey? All Europe was staggering under shock of the most devastating war that had ever been. Famine and bankruptcy and revolution threatened all the belligerents. Surely the sanity if not the justice or magnanimity, of his Principles, must carry conviction to the statesmen of a Europe in such a plight! It was a gospel of sheer self-preservation he was preaching. Could they reject it? Well, they did. They built the Bad Peace upon the ruins of his Principles, and using them not as foundation stones, but as occasional, convenient stopgaps and ornaments in their gimcrack edifice.

WHY DID HE CONSENT?

Why did he let them do it, or if he could not stop them, why did he consent? The answers to these questions have been tossed to and fro in heated rejoinder for the past two years, with no conclusive result. Generally speaking, they fall into two classes, according to the stress laid on circumstances or on character. Friends and defenders insist that he yielded to something they call "force maseure" which confronted him at Paris and for which he was not prepared. The political philosopher and moralist was drawn by the unexpected collapse of the war prematurely and without preparation into the Den of Diplomacy, where he was loss among the barbed-wire entanglements which European "realists" had made ready for him. Having first dragged away from him his shield of "Open covenants openly arrived at," they plunged him into dark intricacies with which he could not cope. When he grew unduly restive, they threw to him scraps of self-determination, economic equality, and other principles to keep him quiet and to divert him from the peace terms on to the supreme object of his personal devotion to the League of Nations. And in the end he came away with his name to a Peace Treaty which he thought to be consistent with his Fourteen Points, and the Covenant of a League which was his special contribution to the history of human progress.

BARTERED AWAY PEACE.

In the face of event since the Armistice, no unbiassed man now maintains either of these two claims. Some of his defenders indeed from the beginning threw over the virtue of the Peace Treaty, holding the quite plausible view that Wilson, like the good politician in all times and all countries, bartered away the terms of Peace in return for the Convenant persuading himself that with that instrument all that was bad or impracticable in the Peace could finally be remedied. If so he hardly contemplated the policy of treachery towards the League which the Supreme Council was prepared to practise. Others again drawing nearer to the truth, dwell upon the damaging blow struck to the moral and political authority of Wilson by the elections of 1918 both in America and in Great Britain America was clearly deserting Mr. Wilson. His enemies complain that it was his own fault for reverting from pure and full Americanism to the game of party politics. But while no one can accurately asses the damage of this indiscretion it would be wrong to conclude that it was wholly or mainly responsible for the evaporation of American idealism. The storm of war-passion which seized the American people would in any case have robbed Mr. Wilson of any strong popular support for his healing principles, and have thrown him on his own resources at Paris American has no right to upbraid Europe for the Bad Peace. America under any other representatives than Wilson was eager for a peace of revenge.

A MORAL AND PERSONAL TRAGEDY.

But none of these considerations gives fully satisfactory explanation of what must be regarded in final analysis as a moral and personal tragedy. That Mr. Wilson raised his banner of political idealism with passionate sincerity of purpose, no one has a right to question. But it by no means follows that he is, therefore, to be regarded as merely a victim of adverse circumstances and of popular betrayal. This is surely not the depth of the tragedy is a soul's tragedy is a soul's tragedy every great failure an inner failure. One of his most helpful biographers puts the critical issue in March 1919, as follows. "Wilson had at that time three sources of influence in the world he could refuse as President of the United States, to accept the Treaty when finished he could cease approving the grants of hundreds of millions of credit to European Governments; and he could announce that in his opinion, the moral forces of the world should not approve proposed settlement." Had he staked his personality and future career upon the use of all three influences it seems at least possible that he might have there and then prevailed, or if he had failed for the moment and retired shaking the European dust from his shoes the flaming virtue of his action would have rekindled the political idealism of America and once more rallied to his leadership the sane and liberal forces of the European peoples.

VERDICT OF HISTORY.

But no full or fair consideration can fail to give weight to the physical collapse of the President due to the terrible and prolonged strain of activities of mind and body which the performance of his high office involved. Nor is this exterior aspect of the personal tragedy truly separable from the inward struggle and the consciousness of the failure to what it was contributory. Health and physical vigour are essential to that type of mental and spiritual energy needed to stand the buffets of evil circumstances and base antagonisms, and to struggle on to a victorious end, alone, with the consciousness of desertion and malice in one's own household, requires a thoughness of nature and an unflagging power of will only possible to one whose body is contributing its full share to support the strain on heart and head. The sober verdict of history, taking account of all these material factors, will certainly recover a juster and a higher estimate of Woodrow Wilson and his work than prevails just now, when the world lies prostrate and helpless in the throes of its misfortunes and misdeeds. Rating him by the measure of his aspirations and his efforts rather than by the present success which it is on man's to command it will account him the only great redeeming personality which these years of the returning tide of barbarism has left stranded on the shores of Christendom.

H. E. H. NIZAM REFUSES NAZARS.

MONEY OFFERED TO BE RETURNED TO DONORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDARABAD, April 20.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued the following firman:—The Subadar of Gulbarga draws attention to the fact that a considerable amount of money amounting to more than a lakh of rupees has been received as "nazar" by the officers of his division for which receipts have been granted. These "nazars", he observes, were offered in anticipation of my possible tour in his division. My firman dated 1st of Khurdak 1330 F has announced my decision not to accept any "nazars" on the occasion of my going on tour again. In the circumstances the Subadar has prayed for orders regarding the "nazars" that have already been collected. Evidently these offers were made before the Jareeds Ghairmamuli containing the firman referred to above had received due and proper publicity.

In view of my decision to decline the acceptance of "nazars" as stated in the firman, it is my desire, that whatever "nazars" have been offered and for which receipts have been granted should be restored to the givers with the assurance of my high appreciation of their sentiments of love and loyalty to my person and threne. I, therefore, order my Sadr-i-Azam to direct Mr. Muhammad Ali, the Inspector General of Police, to carry out the restoration of the "nazars" without any loss of time to those that offered them. The Sadr-i-Azam will also issue a general order to the Taluqdars of the Gulbarga division to render prompt and effective assistance to the Inspecter-General of Police in this work of restoration. A due and proper receipt shall be obtained which on the conclusion of the work shall form part of the report the Inspector of Police will submit to the Sadr-i-Azam for my perusal.

ISSUE OF NEW LOAN AT 7 PER CENT.

REDEEMABLE AT PAR VALUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Secretary of State for India is issuing in London to-day the prospectus of a 7 per cent. sterling loan for £75,00,000. The loan will be issued in the form of Stock or bonds at par to be redeemed in any case at par on October, 5th 1931, or at 102 on any half yearly interest date from October 5th 1926 to April 5th 1931, at Government option by three months notice. The stock or bonds will be convertible at holder's option into 3 per cent. India stock as follows: On October 5th 1921 to April, 5th 1922 £202 sterling India stock per £100 new loan. On April 5th 1923 to October 5th 1923 £200 India stock per £100 new loan. On April 5th 1924 to October 5th 1924 £198 India stock per £100 new loan. A further communique will be issued shortly regarding the dates between which subscription will be open.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 19.

Swami Govindanand has been committed by the Resident Magistrate of Kotri to the Court of Sessions at Karachi. The accused was brought to Karachi last night and would be placed before the Sessions Court on 2nd May.

NOTICE SERVED ON A NON-COOPERATOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

On receipt of a police report that Mr. Profula Kumar Chakarwati, a prominent non-cooperator of Nettore, was intimidating municipal sweepers and threatening to beat them if they did not stop work on Satyagraha day, the Sub-divisional Officer of Nator served a notice on Profula to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace. As the accused intend to move High Court for transfer, the case was adjourned till 3rd May.

NEW 7 P. C STERLING LOAN.

REDEEMABLE AT PAR VALUE.

SIMLA, April 20.

The following Press Communique is issued:—

The Secretary of State is issuing in London to-day the prospectus of a 7 per cent. Sterling loan for £7,500,000. The loan will be issued in the form of Stock or Bonds at par to be redeemed in any case at par on October 5th 1931 or at 102 on any half-yearly interest date from October 5th 1926 to April 5th 1931 at Government option by 3 months' notice. Stock or Bonds will be convertible at holder's option into 3 per cent. India stock as follows:—

On October 5th 1921, on April 5th 1922 and October 5th 1922.—£202 Sterling India Stock per £100 new loan.

On April 5th 1923, and on October 5th 1923.—£200 India Stock per £100 new loan.

On April 5th 1924, and on October 5th 1924.—£198 India Stock per £100 new loan.

A further communique will be issued shortly regarding the dates between which subscriptions will be open.

BRUSH WITH PATHAN DACOITS.

I KILLED; SEVERAL WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 20.

A Press communique states:—On the 7th of April information was received in Hazro in Campellpore district that a gang of suspicious looking Pathans had been seen making their way towards the town. The local Sub-inspector of Police organised patrols in the town and warned the adjoining villages. At about 11 p.m. a gang of about 40 men armed with rifles and with some primitive kind of machine-gun attacked the town and maintained a vigorous fusilade. Two constables patrolling the bazaar were wounded and disarmed by the raiders. The Sub-inspector, Barkat Ali, collected all available police and engaged the raiders, a hot fire being maintained, for some time. The gang retired after about an hour, having broken into some ten houses and shops but with little gain in the shape of plunder. The following morning, the dead body of a dacoit killed by a bullet wound was found and is believed to be that of Mohand. Others of the raiders were also believed to have been wounded as blood was found in several places. None of the citizens received any injury and the two constables wounded are reported to be doing well. A pursuit party was organised and search for th gang is being caried out with vigour.

DR CHOLKAR SEDITION CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. KHEDEKAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

In the Dr. Cholkar Sedition Case, Mr. Khedekar in cross-examination stated that to his mind both speeches of Dr. Cholkar were hostile to the Government in the sense that both the speeches criticised the system of Government adversely, that is Dr. Cholkar disapproved of the present system of Government. Dr. Cholkar said that the present war had been declared by the Calcutta Congress and it would not end till one of the parties is humbled down or annihilated. The witness stated that he understood Dr. Cholkar to mean that the war would not end until one of the parties considered or yielded to the other. He stated that Dr. Cholkar meant by his speech that Indians wanted to be free in their own country. He admitted that the burden of Dr. Cholkar's speech of 5th October was non-cooperation and self-sacrifice and that all other things which Dr. Cholkar said were meant as illustrations to the audience to non-cooperate and make self-sacrifice. He further admitted that Dr. Cholkar did not preach the use of any violence and he wanted to use non-cooperation as the only weapon to achieve his purpose. In re-examination by the Government Advocate, witness stated that Dr. Cholkar did not tell his audience that he was speaking metaphorically. In further cross-examination he stated that no speaker would tell his audience that he was using metaphors when he was doing so. The case is adjourned to to-morrow.

KHOREAL SHOOTING CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Newbould released on bail Mr. R. W. L. Read, accused in Khoreal Shooting Case. Mr. Read who is an Assam tea planter was tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a coolly by firing a revolver and was acquitted. The complainant moved the High Court and Mr. Read was directed to be re-tried at the High Court Sessions, which commences on May 2nd.

ALL INDIA JAIN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, April 20.

The Jain community of Rajkot has decided to hold at Kathiawar an All-India Jains Conference on the 26th and 27th April during the Kathiawar Political Conference session Pandit Lalan has been elected President. A strong reception committee of both sanghas has been formed.

SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

MODERATE ORGAN CONDEMNS POSTPONEMENT.

HYDERABAD SIND, April 20.

The "Bharatvasi", a local Moderate daily, severely criticises the further postponement of the Sinjhoro police torture case. For the second time the poor witnesses, men and women, who had been tortured, have had to travel 25 miles on foot or animal to come to the Court without the case being proceeded with. The men are very poor and this is their cultivation season Women, with little children, have had to undertake this tedious journey in these terribly hot days through a very dry tract of land, only to be told to appear on another date. One of the most common reasons why more incidents of oppression do not come to light is the extreme inconvenience and cost to which the poor people can be put by frequent postponements of cases. The "Bharatvasi" warns the Government that this is not an ordinary case and that it requires to be dealt with expeditiously and should be tried at a place near the scene of offence round about which most of the witnesses live.

ACCUSED APPREHEND PUNISHMENT.

There are in all 41 prosecution witnesses in the case. The accused are all on bail and are freely moving about making strenuous efforts to escape punishment. They are now trying to have the case transferred from the Court of Mr. Hamid Ali, the District Magistrate of Nawabshah, who, they apprehend, will punish them. On their application the Judicial Commissioner's Court has passed an *interim* order, stopping the commencement of the trial before Mr. Hamid Ali. If the order is confirmed the public will lose all confidence in the further proceedings of the trial. It is apprehended that the tactics of local offici will yet defeat the desire of the Governor of Bombay to reform the administration of Sind.

KHILAFAT WORKER PREFERS JAIL.

TO PRODUCING SECURITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 19.

To-day Zainuddin, a staunch Khilaphat worker and leader of Karanja, was asked by Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Akola, to produce two securities of Rs. 2,000 and one personal bond of Rs. 2,000 to keep good behaviour for one year under section 107, C. P. C. Mr. Zainuddin refused to produce the said securities, hence in default willingly went to jail for one year under protest of injustice done to him.

HYDERABAD DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 19.

The Hyderabad District Congress Committee at its last night's meeting passed new set of rules under the revised Congress constitution and also formed reception committee for the first Hyderabad District Conference to be held Hyderabad, Sind, on the 30th April. Mahatma Ghandhi, who tours in Sind from the 24th to the 30th will attend th Conference.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), April 19.

The accused in the Sinjhoro Police Torture case have applied to the Judicial Commissioner for transfer of the case from the Court of District Magistrate of Nawabshah to the Court of a European Magistrate outside Nawabshah on the ground that they may not get justice from Mr. Hamidali.

(Continued from column 6.)

grant of fiscal autonomy to India. After that Report by an authoritative Committee of both Houses and Lord Curzon's promise in the House of Lords, it was absolutely impossible for me to interfere with the right, which I believe was wisely given and which I am determined to maintain—to give to the Government of India the right to consider the interests of India first.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR.

Replying to the Labour members of the deputation, Mr. Montagu said that the Labour Party gave valuable support to the passage of the Bill, but they always protested that they took it because they could not get anything better—that they wanted more liberty for India, that the time had come to concede to her, if not complete self-government, something very near it. Now when, despite the limitations of the Bill, you concede to her the right to mould her own fiscal destinies, a section of the Labour Party feels that those rights and liberties which she has achieved are even too large for the well-being of the interests that they are here to represent to-day.

At the present moment, added Mr. Montagu, the Government of India is pledged to institute in India a Tariff Commission. I hope that in the fiscal system ultimately adopted India will of her own free will give to the British Empire a preference in her markets. I hope for that not because I am a believer in the material advantages of Imperial Preference so much as because I should like India to demonstrate to the world her solidarity within the British Empire.

Mr. Montagu said he had forwarded to the Government of India a message from the Lancashire members of the House of Commons that they were of opinion that it would be a good thing for a deputation to go to India to discuss the situation with the Government of India and the members of the Legislative Assembly. He thought that would be a good thing on a suitable occasion.

INDIA'S FISCAL AUTONOMY.

MR. MONTAGU ON COTTON DUTIES.

NO INTERFERENCE.

The official report has been issued of the speeches made by members of the deputation from the Lancashire cotton trade, which was received by Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India and of Mr. Montagu's reply. The object of the deputation was to make representations in regard to the raising of the duties on cotton goods imported into India from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent., while the Excise duty on cotton goods of Indian manufacture remains at 3½ per cent.

Sir William Barton, M.P., said that the deputation sought only that the people of India should have access to Lancashire products on the same terms as any other products, and were of opinion that the economic condition of India was such that the clothing of its people should be as free from taxation as possible.

Whatever the intention, the increased duty was in fact protective. As an instrument of revenue it was inequitable and oppressive on the consumer inasmuch as the goods which he bought would be increased in price whether they were produced in India or imported from England, while the revenue would only be benefited by the imported supply.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

Mr. Montagu, in reply, said:—I want to dispose of the impression that seems to be abroad that the Government of India have taken the first chance of a new-found liberty to pay off an old score and to impose a duty with the main object of protecting Indian cotton goods and of injuring the Lancashire trade. After every possible economy, the expenditure for the coming year is estimated by the Government of India at 129 crores of rupees and the total revenue available to meet this on the old basis of taxation is 110½ crores, leaving a deficit of 18½ crores of rupees, which, in terms of normality of exchange, is £18,000,000.

After examining other sources of increased revenue and showing their inadequacy, Mr. Montagu continued:—Now when we come to Customs, again they have not singled out cotton. There is to be a general rise in the whole Customs duties right away through the gamut of them, from 7½ per cent. to 11 per cent., with a special rate on luxuries, which goes up to 20 per cent. You are here to complain to-day of a very small proportion of the Indian Budget—something which produces 1-15th of the total increase, and that what you really are asking is either that cotton should be left out of the general increase of Customs which it has been absolutely necessary to impose, or, in the alternative, that a corresponding Excise should be put upon cotton, whereas it is not put on any other of the goods on which there is going to be an increased Customs duty. It is only about cotton that we ever hear this question raised.

IMPOSSIBLE TO VETO BILL.

It would be theoretically possible for me to veto the Bill, in which these duties are contained when it comes home for sanction. Actually it is, I would submit, absolutely impossible. I cannot veto part of a Bill; I must veto the whole Bill; and I should, therefore, leave the Government of India with absolutely none of their increased revenue to meet their increased charges. Supposing when the Budget came home originally for sanction I had refused leave to introduce it, what would have happened? The Government of India would have had to propose to their Legislative Assembly duties upon cotton, coupled with a corresponding excise. That Legislative Assembly contains an overwhelming majority of members fresh from the constituencies, on whose vote the issue would be decided. I do not hesitate to say that there would not be one single member of that elected majority that would have voted for an excise duty upon cotton goods.

As the Joint Committee of both Houses which sat upon the Government of India Bill in 1919, continued Mr. Montagu, one of the members of the Committee moved an amendment that there should be no interference with any fiscal measure proposed by the Government of India. This was rejected on the ground that it was constitutionally impossible. The Joint Committee reported on this matter to both Houses of Parliament, and said that "nothing is more likely to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of the trade of Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt. Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." When the Bill came for third reading to the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, speaking on behalf of the Government, pointed out the great change which had been instituted in these matters by what amounted to the

(Continued in column 5.)

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

STRAIGHT TALK TO MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The interview granted to a representative of the Associated Press of India by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has created some doubts in the minds of some journalists and politicians of this city. It is, indeed, very strange that the Associated Press of India should have thought it fit to embark upon the policy of interviewing a director of the Indian Newspaper Company with the sole intention of getting as much information about it as possible. I think, it is one of the unwritten and fundamental rules of a Limited Company that its directors are bound to secrecy so far as its internal affairs are concerned. In this respect, I think, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was mistaken (I am subject to correction) in exposing some of the secrets of the aforesaid Company to the public, knowing the fact that he is still one of its painstaking directors.

Mr. Jamnadas was not quite accurate, I believe, when he said that Mr. Gandhi was quite ignorant of the real state of affairs" of the country because of the fact that he claimed that his (Non-Cooperation) movement had succeeded and that members of Councils were ashamed of their membership on account of the agitation he was carrying on. Mr. Jamnadas and several other professional patriots know full well in their heart of hearts that if there is any man who has made a full grasp of the present situation of *Hind*, it is Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Jamnadas conveniently condones that, at one time he had the privilege of studying the political situation of *Hind* at the feet of the Mahatma: and now, alas, the very *chela* turns round and calls his *guru* "ignorant." Sir, at one time, it was Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who from political platforms at Shantaram's Chawl and Prench-Bridge, vigorously and in the strongest terms repudiated the policy of men like Sir William Vincent and others. But to-day he is entirely metamorphosed in his so-called political ideals and is uppermost in teaching (according to that wise old adage) the grandmothers of this country how to suck eggs.

It is very difficult to assert whether Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of 1921 belongs to the Besantine creed, for we have reason to believe from our experiences of the past that like a chameleon he might change tomorrow his political-grab and join a different political party.

Sir, I have preserved speeches and writings of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas with a view to point out to the public and contradict (if needs must) him as to how he adopts a turn-coat policy in the extensive field of politics of this country from time to time.

The public of Bombay do not care whether Mr. Jamnadas is an M.L.A., or M.L.C., for if it is his propensity to serve his motherland to the best of his ability and power, he can achieve his object by remaining outside the Council and leading his countrymen to their entire satisfaction. But, now it is, I think, well known that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has sided with the Moderates with the object of winning official applause and honour. Sir, is it just and fair, under the existing circumstances, to style our Moderates, who are following the banner of officialdom by being professional bureaucrats, as Patriots? But it is deplorable that Mr. Dwarkadas thinks it proper and wise to belaud these arm-chair politicians.

Indeed, Sir, it is India's misfortune and not its fault that men like Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas should not give up their bureaucratic attitude towards our leaders who are, at present, conscientiously guiding Indian public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

Bombay, April 20.

MR. JAMNADAS' ALLEGATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing a few words in connection with an alleged interview given to the Associated Press by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, a sweet reasonable M.L.A., and a shining Moderate.

I, as a reader of "The Chronicle" (not a Director), strongly repudiate the most the mischievous allegation against the policy of the said paper. Probably Mr. Jamnadas has not been reading the columns of the paper (which a Director worth his name ought to do) for some time past for obvious reasons, otherwise he could not have made the statement that the paper has become a pro-Islam. It is undoubtedly true that since the advent of the present Editor, Turkish questions of great public interest have been rightly tackled, historical facts have been infused into the minds of the anti-Turkish people, and I can confidently say that the Indian people (not Moderates) can claim to know many things that once looked mere superstitions. Instead of thanking the Editor, as a Director of the Chronicle, Mr. Jamnadas has damned him and the Hindu public, by his anti-Islamic thought. I assure the Editor that the whole Hindu public as well as the whole of India sincerely appreciate the arduous work which he is willingly or unwillingly putting in, and would encourage him to continue the policy of the paper as at present, without retreating a jot to the complaints of men like Mr. Jamnadas. If Mr. Jamnadas does not like the policy of the paper, he can resign his Directorship and be welcome to join the paper "New India."

I hope my fellow readers will address letters to the Editor sympathising with him in this mendacious attack of Mr. Jamnadas, and approving the policy that he continues.—Yours etc.

F. L. GOPALKRISHNA.

Bombay, April 20.

B. B. & C. I. RY.

"IS STRIKE IMMINENT?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The knowledge of your determination to befriend labour gives me confidence that you will find some space for this letter in the columns of your freedom-loving paper.

Mr. Baptista has done and is doing yeoman service to the labour of Bombay. His two articles under the heading "B. B. and C. I. Railway strike imminent?" Have ventilated some of the grievances of the Parel workshop staff. But since these grievances are common to the whole lot of Railway servants and specially to the so-called Menial Staff, I wish to add a few words to what Mr. Baptista has so ably expressed.

The question of quarters is a veay sore point with the Indian Staff in general but with the Menial Staff in particular. Mr. Baptista has challanged the Agent to live in the locality where temporary quarters have been built for the Parel Workshop men, for a month and not "to kick the bucket"; I most respectfully invite the Agent to pass only a couple of hours at noon during this hot season in the wagon-converted-into-quarters residences of some of the poor Railway employees at Sabarmati (Ahmedabad) and many other places. These goods wagon without any other window or hole except the two doors which the unfortunate dwellers have to keep closed during the night to be safe from theives and pariah dogs, and in the day to keep the too (hot winds) away, shelter (?) a whole family piece. In it the mother grinds and cooks the children weep and play and the whol family eats and sleeps. For this hell the poor man has to pay Rs. 1/8 a month to the Railway. There are some six of these ovens to be seen at Sabarmati. Not only these but even the other pacca quarters of the Menial Staff conclusively prove that the decency or comfort of these hard-worked low paid, and often abused Menial Staff is no concern of the Railway administration. Verily the black Indian is not a human being in the eyes of the administration.

To me it is a marvel how these men have put up with this state of affairs so long. Wherever I have been—and I have been nearly all over this line, I have heard the bitterest complaint about quarters. The men are naturally discontented to the core. It will not be a wonder if the strike which Mr. Baptista thinks imminent may break out any day not only in Workshops but also on the whole line.

These men have formed a union styled the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees Association, Ahmedabad, and now that they are united and organised and have come to know their strength and the advantages of collective bargaining it will not be long before their pent-up feelings of discontent find a vent into active action. Unless the Railway administration which Major General Freeland in one of his circulars once termed "Already Sympathetic" translates its sympathy into real sympathetic action I hope this will meet the eye of the Agent and that he will do something to allay the growing discontent.—Yours, etc.,

Pro BONO RAILWAYMEN.

Ahmedabad, April 18.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipal authorities are very keen and prompt in making their collections but when you go to them for supply of water for drinking purposes they would say "fill in your receptacles while the pressure is high between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. but it can say with perfect certainty that the high pressure is not maintained even for that one hour in the most unearthly time mentioned above. To be wide awake from 3 a.m. till the receptacles are filled every morning is most uncommon like servants are not in such an hour except in hotels or lodges hence the most miserable tenants who usually pass a miserable life have to keep themselves up during the small hours of morning when people are supposed to be in bed. Is it not forcing people to live a most unhealthy and unnatural life? And even then three out of six days they have to get water from elsewhere by having fabulously costly charges for drawing water from the ground floor to the 5th and 6th floors. I had to pay 4 anne for each vessel containing only 2 gallons of water and in all I use about 6 or 8 gallons and of course this is the least with which one individual can manage I have to pay 8 annas in the morning and quite as much as that in the evening. Could not the tenants claim the regular supply from the owners and the latter in their turn refuse to pay water taxes? Will any patriotic and public spirited house-owner take up the matter before the Court? Bombay is not wanting in quality or quantity in its legal luminaries than why not refuse the Tax? Or make the Municipality pay for the charges incressed in getting water from elsewhere?—Yours etc.

"TEST CASE."

WATER FAMINE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest "Water Famines" correspondence published in one of your issues lately. It is an admitted fact that Bombay's water-supply is far from satisfactory and that the matter requires the serious attention of the City Fathers, who while wasting time in debates and interpellations and trivial matters do not take sufficient interest in studying the immediate requirements of the City. Say what you may the sanctioning of high buildings of 5 and 6 stories is most objectionable on various grounds both sanitary and economic. When the Corporation knows it for certain that their water pressure is not such as to push the supply to these high buildings they have no business to sanction such until these buildings are provided with regular supplies of water for drinking and flushing purposes, but we know also that while the Municipality has the power to sanction construction of buildings they have not the power to force the house-owner to provide the buildings with pumps, etc. Under the circumstances they should not use their sanctioning authority to construct high buildings. In the first place big high buildings cost a lot of money and that such buildings can only be undertaken by financiers or millionaries which thereby deprive men of moderate means or of decent means of the opportunity of erecting buildings according to their resources—thus building ownership has become a monopoly of a particular class of speculators and land grabbers. This is one of the main reasons why house rent or value of landed properties are becoming dearer every day, one wonders why the housing problem should not be solved when extensions and new building operations are going on brisky inspite of high cost of materials etc. If you want to bring down the housrents disallow high buildings, I mean buildings above three stories. This will obviate many sanitary problems and I can assure that should such a course be adopted outbreak of diseases and mortality therefrom may be considerably checked and if owners find that they can not go up higher than three stories they will not be induced enough to pay fancy prices for land etc. This will surelly cause a fall in land and building values—and if this claim be followed up then according to the law of demand and supply the unspent balance is sure to go for extensions in the suburbs. With the excellent suburban train and tram services people will gladly go to occupy those places indications of which are clearly visible in Parel, Dadar, etc., where people of Bhadralog class are gradually moving. Bombay has become a place for business and not residence and I am constrained to say that Bombay is not a specimen of (an Indian City at) all—it may be the Queen of the East but surely not a place to live in with a family and to live a life of a mere grinder is certainly not the aim and object of human life, but down with high storied buildings and open up public squares and gardens and have more open spaces at intervals on all the main roads then only can you expect any improvement. Straight, long and broad roads are desirable but these roads should have open spaces here and there otherwise the full benefits of these roads will be lost.

Calcutta people are claiming for scanty water supply to those strong critics of Calcutta's water supply. I would say "Come and see Bombay." Comparatively Calcutta stands on a much higher level than Bombay and the Bengalee will find that calcutta is far behind his city of birth.—Yours, etc.,

"HIGH STORIES."

April 15.

SUPERDYERISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If England is enveloped in a wholesale Civil War, Mulshi Peta is the field of a skirmish between might and justice. Quickly after the exposition of the Moderate's Responsibility by Mr. Sastri, there has been enacted a deed which shows them to be as good as Mr. Sastri makes them out. Till now we were being governed by a Satanic Government: Now we are being governed by a Satanic league of the bureaucracy, the moderates and the men of substance. The mischief now being committed is in proportion to the strength that is possessed by such a league.

The whole of India must become inflamed at the calculated attempt made by Tata's servant to Dyer Dyer himself by pumping hot water at a number of innocent victims that took their post in some of the fields of Mulshi Peta. We read of medieval devices of torturing and are told that parallels of a comfortable nature could the smelting guilders of the ancient Saracens or Greeks be more callous than this attempt to scorch and scald people? And why have the agents of capital been emboldened? Because they are sure the so-called agents of justice will let them free on the supposed plea of assertion of right. Unthinkable as the action is even regarding the Mulshi Peta affair, the more unthinkable and unpardonable is the callous and cold-blooded manner in which it is being treated and we must say that the Bombay Government has not risen to the occasion. Instead of condemning the outrage in unequivocal terms and instituting a judicial enquiry into the matter, we were told several days after the event that a Moderate Minister was going to Mulshi Peta. And what is the result? Beyond a cold and callous reference to the matter in the Council, the Government has not moved a finger. Is it not a matter for surprise that the Government has not moved in the matter? Is it not a matter for surprise that the Government has not moved in the matter? Is it not a matter for surprise that the Government has not moved in the matter?

JAPAN LETTER.

THE "EIGHT AND EIGHT" PROGRAM.

CROWN PRINCE GOES ABROAD.

MURDER OF PRO-JAPANESE KOREAN.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(From our Correspondent)

TOKYO, March 15.

Notwithstanding the increasing volume of cries for retrenchment of armaments all over the world, the policy of building capital ships is being steadily pursued by many governments. That America is firmly determined to go ahead with her naval program is more than apparent from the public declarations of Mr. Warren G. Harding, the new President of the United States and his cabinet ministers, who strictly adhere to the old-time formula of making the United States navy the equal of any other navy in the world. The naval program is also the dominating feature of the Japanese budget for 1921-1922. Of the main budget, totalling 1,562 million yen, 499 million yen or 32.2 per cent. goes to the navy, and 263 million yen, or 16.5 per cent. to the army. The total for both services is 762 million yen, or 48.7 per cent. of the total. In the main budget, leaving aside the figures of the supplementary budget, 273 million yen, or 17.1 per cent. of the total, goes for new naval construction.

The eight and eight program, which was sanctioned by the Japanese Diet last year is an old and long cherished plan of the Japanese Government and the Navy Office has been pushing on this formula for the last twelve years. The eight and eight scheme means "the first line of eight battleships and eight armed cruisers to form the backbone of the fleet" and is the irreducible minimum according to the Japanese Naval authorities who are of the opinion that whatever agreements for the limitation of armaments are entered into, Japan must be allowed to complete her eight-eight program as it is necessary for the national defence of the country and that even if completed will leave Japan far behind the United States as well as Great Britain.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki, the well-known Liberal leader of Japan who had been a cabinet minister more than once but is a "political outcast" now, having recently been driven out of his party, the Kenseikai, introduced a resolution in the Imperial Diet for the limitation of Japanese naval program in somformity with an agreement to be reached with the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Ozakai who is noted for his eloquence as a political speaker, strove every nerve to really to his support the Independent members of the House, but despite all his efforts he could garner only a few scattering votes from their ranks, while practically all of the Seiyukai and Kenseikai members voted against him and his resolution was defeated by a vote of 225 to 38.

While speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Ozaki urged its adoption from the standpoints of economy and national safety and said:—"If the present scheme of national defense is framed with the United States in view, it is atonce ridiculous and futile. A little consideration of the broad margin which separate the wealth of these two nations will readily convince anyone of this. Defensive armament is a relative, not an absolute matter, and can result in endless competition, which would be unwise for Japan if not absolutely dangerous."

The Crown Prince goes abroad

For the first time in the history of Japan His Imperial Highness Hirohito, Crown Prince of Japan has discarded centuries of national seclusion by undertaking a trip abroad. His Imperial Highness, who left the shores of his own country a few days ago, is the first member of the immediate ruling house to undertake a trip out of his own dominions.

The Imperial family of Japan is said to be related to the gods, and every man or woman to occupy the Imperial throne has in his veins the blood of Jimmu Tenno the first Emperor of Japan who as the tradition goes ascended the throne of this land of the Rising Sun 2581 years ago. Jimmu Tenno, according to the Shinto belief, was the great grandson of Ninigi, the "Heavenly Grandson" of Amaterasu-o-mi-kami, the Sun Goddess, who sent Ninigi to earth to conquer Japan which was then ruled over by the descendant of Susanoo, a God ho had been cast from the "Plain of High Heaven" and who reigned in the under world. Although Ninigi did not accomplish the tack set by the Sun Goddess, his great-grandson, know to history as Jimmu Tenno, did. Jimmu Tenno in the year 660 B.C., according to the Shinto belief, waged war with some of the rulers of Japan and won the others over by diplomacy. He is supposed to have come to the island of Kyushu, going from there to Yamato Province in the Kii Peninsula, where he established his capital at Kashiwabara. A shrine to Jimmu Tenno now stands at Kashiwabara.

According to this tradition the Japanese Emperor in the past were kept in seclusion and it was after the Meijia Restoration, some fifty years ago, that the ordinary subjects of the empire were allowed the privelege of having a look at their ruler. Though things have taken a much more democratic turn after the ascension to the throne of His Majesty the present Emperor still centuries of old traditions and beliefs can not be wiped off in a day. The present trip of the Crown Prince was not without opposition from the conservative section of the people. A few weeks before His Highness departed for Europe, thousands of people were seen offering prayers at the Meiji Shrine and a number of other shrines in Tokyo for the postponement of the trip. Somethink like an earthquake shook the Imperial Household.

Department from head to bottom, which has resulted in the resignation of Baron Nakamura, the Minister of the Departmen and a number of other highly placed officials.

His Highness the Crown Prince will first go to England and later on visit France, Italy, Roumania and a few other countries in Europe, returning back home by the Mediterranean. The immediate retinue of the Prince will include, H. I. H. Field Marshal Prince Kan-in, Count Sutemi Chinda, former Ambassador to England and quite an army of naval, military and civil officials. The whole trip is estimated to cost yen 10,000,000.

The Murder of a Pro-Japanese Korean.

Mr. Bin Gen-Shoku, president of the National Association of Korea, who had been in Tokyo, working for the enfranchisement of the Koreans was suddenly murdered in his room at the Tokyo Station Hotel on the morning of February 16th. The publication of the news was banned by the authorities and now after the arrest of Ri-in-so, the alleged murdered of Mr. Bin, all the facts concerning the case have been released by the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Bin was distantly related to the family of the former Emperor of Korea and was well known for his pro-Japanese tendencies. His sudden death has dealt a heavy blow to the Association of which he was the leading figure. Mr. Rihei Kumamoto, a Japanese gentleman who founded the Honin Gakusha, a Korean organisation in Tokyo, said to a Press reporter. "Not only has Mr. Bin sunk in the popular esteem as the result of the payment by the Government of his funeral expenses, but the belief is openly expressed by some of the members of the National Association, of which he was the head, that he was a spy in the pay of the Japanese Government. There is every reason to think that the leaders of the Association will have to face increasing difficulties in the execution of the objects for which the Association was called into existence."

Ri-in-so, who was arrested at Nagasaki only a few hours before sailing for Shanghai, has made a confession of having murdered Mr. Bin with a dagger, stabbing him in the abdomen, but has denied that he was aided in his plans or in the execution of the murder. According to the popular belief in Tokyo, the assassination of Mr. Bin was undertaken in order to check the pro-Japanese movement which had been gathering strength in Korea under the direction of Mr. Bin. Ri-in-so is quoted in the Asahi as saying to one of the police officers having charge of his examination: "I will bravely face the situation, since I was fully aware of the nature of my crime when I committed it at the Tokyo Station Hotel. The Japanese may presume that only by following a strong policy Japan can hope to keep the Koreans under subjection. It is my firm belief that there are many of my countrymen who are agreed in my views. So long as human beings are liable to be influenced by feelings just so long will it be true that the Japanese will be subjected to the same kind of feeling as the Koreans. Nothing is further from my mind than the hope to escape the responsibility for the death of Mr. Bin, and I am prepared to be subjected to any punishment. I have one hope. I wish to see my wife and children before being committed to prison."

According to the detective who brough the Korean murdered to Tokyo, "Kokai, the native province of Ri-in-so and the neighbouring province of Heian are noted for the anti-Japanese spirit which exists within their boundaries." It is said that the inhabitants of these two provinces have sworn that they will not live with their rulers "under the same heaven" and in order to carry out this idea, they wear a peculiarly shaped kind of hat or sunshade, which they feel keeps them from being under the same sky that their rulers are living under. The two provinces, it is said, are noted because of the excitable temperament of their inhabitants.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The following excerpts in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, from the editorials of the two leading journals of Tokyo will give much food for thought to those readers of "The Chronicle" who might be interested in the politics of the Far East. The "Herald of Asia", a weekly journal, published in the English language, is under the editorship of Mr. Zumoto, Japan's foremost and veteran journalist and the "Yomiuri", a Japanese daily of Tokyo, is also ranked among the leading dailies of the Empire and is an organ of the Liberal section of the Japanese people. The readers can very well guage from the following few lines the innermost feelings of some of the Liberal and Independent journalists of Japan. Mr. Zumoto, in the course of an article in the "Herald of Asia", says:—

"To be perfectly frank, we are in serious doubt as to the wisdom of continuing the special political engagements existing between the two countries. The Alliance lost its vitality when the fortunes of war swept from the political horizon of Asia, as, indeed from the world stage, the menace of Germany which, after the disappearance of the Russian peril, constituted its chief objective. Where is now a Power that threatens the common interests of Japan and Great Britain in Eastern Asia? None so far as we can see. Soviet Russia, it is true, is pointed at by some as a possible danger to its Asiatic neighbours. It is of course not impossible that Soviet Russia, already militarized to a remarkable extent, may be forced by circumstances to launch on a career of conquest. But such a contingency seems remote, and even if it does come about, its immediate effect will probably be felt in Europe and not in Asia. As for the menace of Bolshevik propaganda which is sometimes adduced by militarists as a reason for a hostile policy against Soviet Russia and which has been mentioned to us by more than one Britisher as a reason for the continuance of the Alliance, the matter is hardly worth serious consideration. We fail to see how a danger of this kind, supposing it actually existed, could be effectively fought by a political alliance, however powerful that may be.

"The United States is regarded in some quarters in the light of a possible disturber of the political equilibrium in these waters. We feel no hesitation in characterizing this view as born of unfounded suspicion and gross ignorance. . . . And we have too much confidence in the sense and judgment of the American people to believe them liable to fatal blunders. As for the problem of the unfair discriminations practised against our countrymen in some parts of America, delicate and annoying as it is, it will never be suffered to occasion breach of peace between the two countries. For the rest it will require provocations of the most aggravating character to plunge them into war with each other, for leaders of thought and affairs on both sides know perfectly well that neither nation will gain anything by fighting the other.

"We hesitate to believe that the Anglo-American rivalry, however keen it may develop (and it will undoubtedly become dangerously bitter), will ever precipitate an armed conflict between the two nations. In any case the situation between them is such that, however loudly the London Government may declare its friendliness to America, the renewal of the Alliance with Japan is bound to excite an unfortunate suspicion in America as to the real intentions of the signatory powers. Such suscipion will naturally be strengthened by the fact, which is aparent to every body, that apart from America there is no power in sight who might be conceived as a possible antagonist against whom Britain might consider it necessary to be provided with an Ally. Supposing that the race for predominance on water was inevitable between Britain and America, it is easy to see that Japan's allegiance would be an advantage of great value to Britain. But it is less easy to discover what benefits might accrue to Japan from binding herself to a prospective enemy of the United States, with whom it is necessary for her to be on the best of terms."

In the course of an article on the same subjects says:—

"Cunning Great Britain desires to have Japan fight America, instead of herself fighting the latter. For this reason, she takes every possible step to absolve herself from the obligation to assist Japan in the event of war between Japan and America. This is not perceived by the Foreign Office. They regard America in the same light in which they regarded her at the time the Alliance was concluded. This is why they are so ready to play to the tune of Great Britain, and support the view that Great Britain has no obligation to aid Japan in war. . . . Let it be noted, however, that an alliance which absolutely leaves America outside its scope cannot be reciprocal unless India is also left out of consideration. In view of the collapse of Russia and Germany, the only conceivable menace to India is one of civil strife, and Japan is not reasonably bound to render assistance to that country in such a contingency. But if Japan is to bear the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in India while Great Britain excludes America, we can by no means support such a renewal faithful though we are to the cause of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

LORD READING'S GREAT TASK.

(By LOVAT FRASER, in the "Daily Mail.")

His (Lord Reading's) true work will be to convince the peoples of India that their own best interests and their own ultimate security depend upon their remaining willing citizens of the only great Empire now left in the world.

It is an undertaking which will call for the most exalted qualities of statesmanship. It will demand far-sighted vision, high courage, great patience and forbearance, and very deep human sympathy and insight. If Lord Reading succeeds, as I believe he will, then he will have accomplished something which will entitle him to lasting remembrance.

* * * *

People in this country have been a little surprised that the King-Emperor's choice of Lord Reading as his vicegerent has been receievd with such general approval in India. There is really no mystery about it. Next to the quality of sympathy, of which they have perhaps known too little, the peoples of India prize *justice*. They have not yet lost faith in the essential characteristics of British justice. The quick imaginations of the educated classes have been touched by the announcement that Lord Reading has relinquished the high and honourable office of Lord Chief Justice of England in order to fill the hard, solitary post of Viceroy.

They see in the appointment a proof that the British people are looking at the affairs of India from a new angle. They see, too, that we are sending them of our best. It is greatly to the good that Lord Reading will find in India an atmosphere which, although charged with unrest, is highly favourable to himself and to his purpose.

The British in India are equally disposed to offer a cordial welcome to Lord Reading. Their great fear was that at this critical juncture we might send to India a little man or a feeble man. Their doubts are now allayed.

* * * *

In the past we have sent to India as Viceroys great soldiers, great administrators, great diplomatists, and now and then men who had no greatness and not much claim to competence, though the average has been high. We have never until now sent a lawyer, though once the choice has been made it leaps to the eye that it is entirely right.

India is just entering upon a new constitutional era, in which the leaders of her own peoples will have much to do with the shaping of legislation and policy. There could be no more suitable Viceroy than a lawyer who is familiar with Parliamentary usage, whose mind has been mellowed by the exercise of the serene impartiality of the Bench, who has a great knowledge of the world, an immense capacity for hard work, and some acquaintance with technical diplomacy.

Yet I think India will find that in Lord Reading's Viceroyalty intensely human qualities, and not the attributes of the lawyer, will be uppermost. His past training will serve him well, but it has never mastered his receptive mind or moulded him into an inflexible rigidity of thought. It has clothed him with dignity for great occasions, but has not dehumanised him or wrapped him in red-tape. Always there lurks about him a touch of the questing spirit, the eager adventurous outlook of his boyhood. It is just this touch which attracts most.

In the difficult years which lie ahead it is extremely important that India should have a Viceroy who will not be easily discouraged or depressed. Lord Reading is such a man. Though too wise for senseless unvarying optimism he has the temperament which never fails to look on the best side of things. He knows how to face reverses with calmness, and he has pluck, quickness of decision, and when necessary the willingness to take risks, qualities which may all be needed in the next five years.

* * * *

At a private gathering the other evening Lord Reading made a very moving speech, and if in the minds of any who heard it there may have been doubts about his consciousness of the loftiness of his mission, they must have been resolved. One phrase sticks in my memory, for its meaning is profoundly true. "In the past," said Lord Reading, "I have been concerned with the administration of law. In my new task I shall be concerned with the administration of equity." A Viceroy who embarks for the East with that great principle colouring the very texture of his mind cannot go far wrong.

* * * *

My own knowledge of India extends back to a period when the country and the people had changed very little in essentials since Crown control began, and when unrest and discontent were almost unknown. I have very slowly come to the conclusion that while in the past the basic attitude of the Government of India was right and justified, the time has come when it must be adjusted to a new standpoint.

The only way to ensure the permanent continuance of India within the British Empire is to encourage the Government of India to identify themselves more exclusively with the interests of India and her peoples. Both the British and the Indian members of that Government must in future be, first and foremost, the outspoken champions and defenders of Indian interests. The British administrators must no longer lie under the suspicion, sometimes justified, that they think of Great Britain first and India afterwards.

They must take up a position analogous in spirit to that occupied by the Governments of the over-seas Commonwealths. Because Australia says "Australia first" and Canada says "Canada first," that does not lessen their attachment to the Crown, to the Imperial cause, and to each other. So it must be in India. The Government of India must be the Government for India. Only by such a change of spirit can India be kept permanently within the Empire. That is the secret which the British have still to discover, and it is the whole secret.

Remember that fault does not lie with the British members of the Civil Service in India. They need no conversion. The fault lies here, in this country. It lies in the Press, in Parliament, and in unwise public speeches. It is inherent in the obsolete conception that we hold India by the sword rather than by the willing acquiescence of her peoples. It finds expression in such demands as that now being made in Lancashire that the countervailing cotton excise duty, which is morally indefensible, should be increased. It ought to be abolished forthwith.

* * * *

The Viceroy who first grasped the great truth that he must champion Indian interests first was Lord Hardinge of Penshurst. When he went down to Madras and protested vigorously against the disabilities suffered by Indians in South Africa he touched a chord which never ceased to vibrate. Who in England knows of the affection in which Lord Hardinge was ever after held in India for that courageous act?

It grieves me when I see the work of past Viceroys in India belittled. Each one had different problems to solve, and each deserved well of his countrymen and of India. It is the fashion in some quarters nowadays to sneer at Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. No Englishman ever had a deeper love of India and the Indian peoples than Lord Curzon. It penetrated, and still penetrates, into the very fibres of his being; and portions of his work in India will endure just as surely as we can trace the impress of Rome in our own land to-day.

The reforms instituted by Lord Minto and Lord Morley have been most unjustly slighted. They were the outcome of Lord Minto's tenacity of purpose and of Lord Morley's keen perceptions, and at the time they were entirely sufficient. Lord Hardinge guided India through the world-wide convulsions which followed the outbreak of the Great War, and even to-day our people do not know how great was his achievement.

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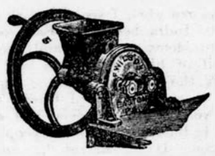
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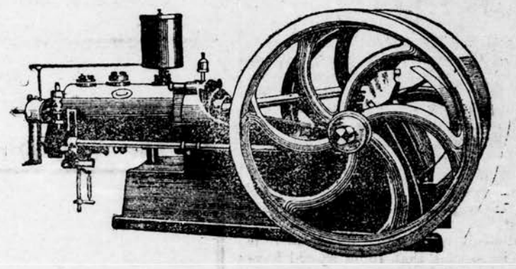
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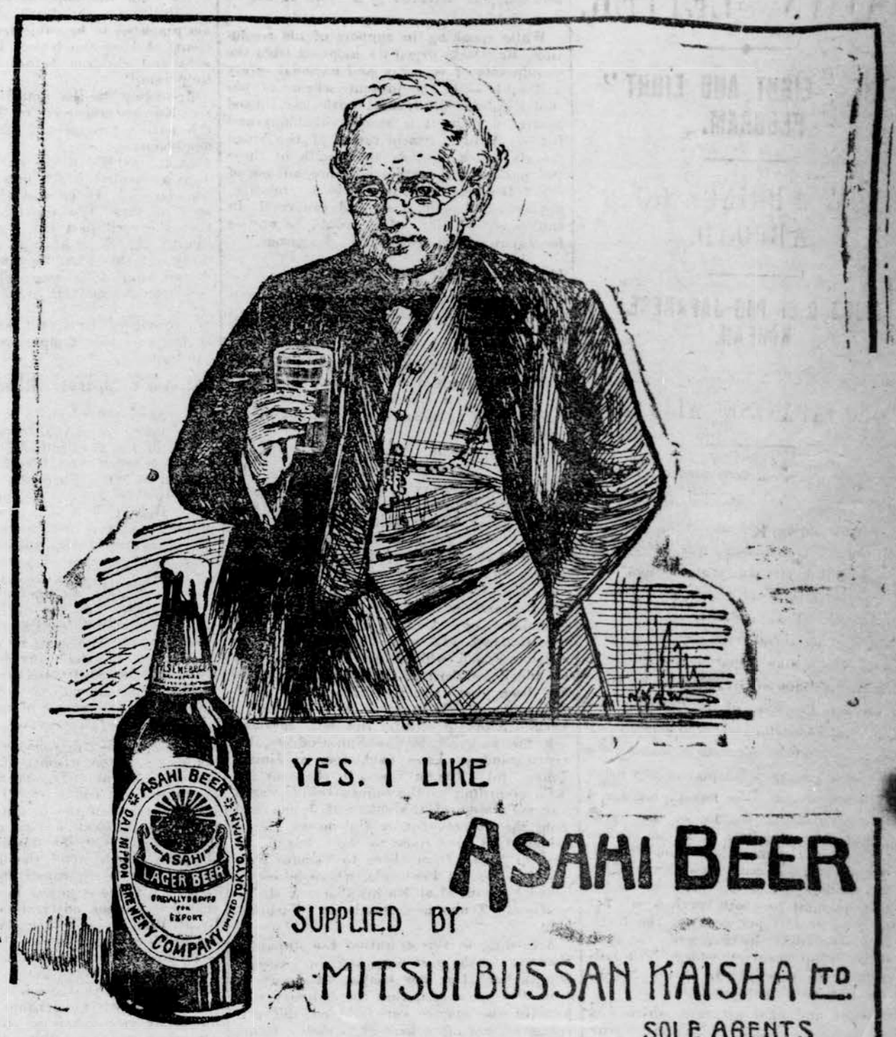

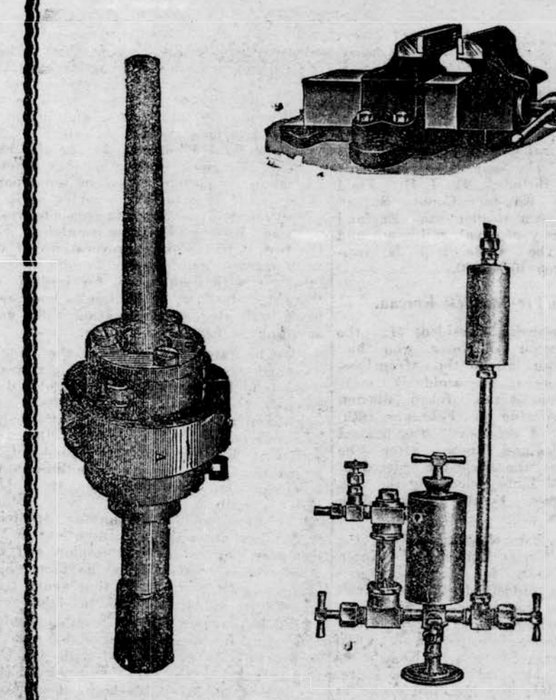
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